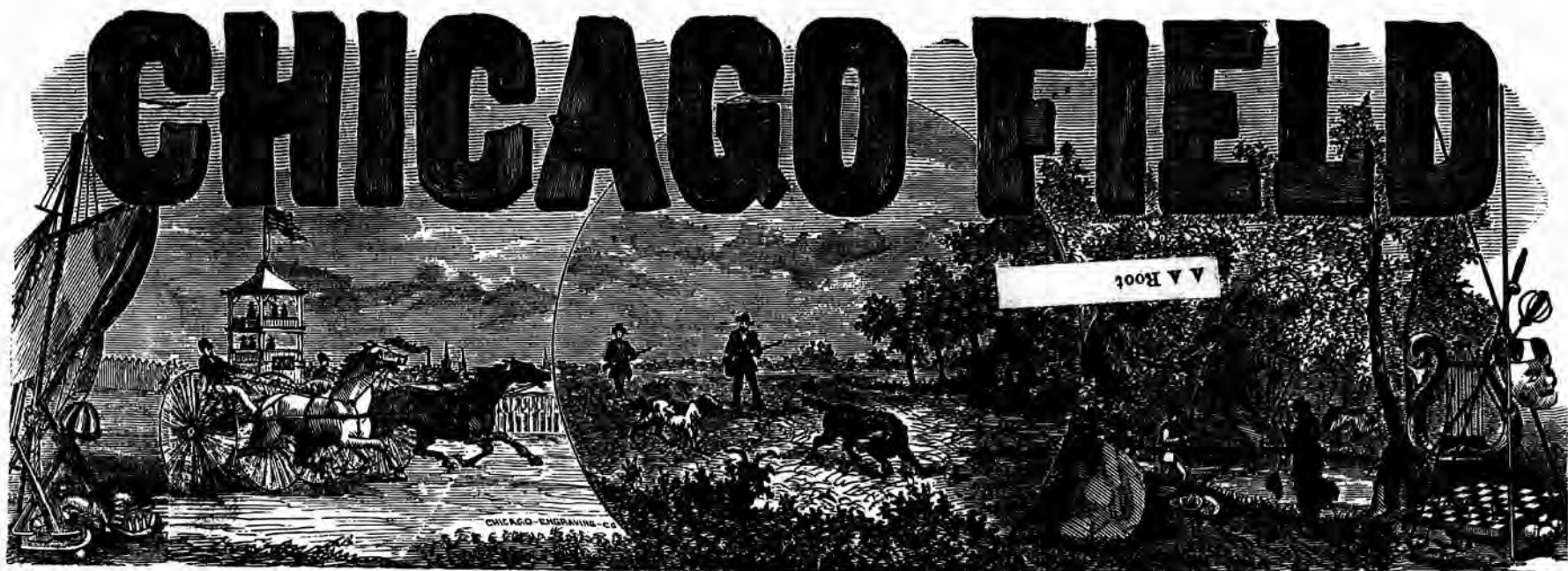




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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

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The Michigan Grayling.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In your issue of the 14th inst. (vol. 10, page 211) is an article from the pen of the veteran angler Mr. George Dawson, on the Michigan grayling. Anything from this writer is always interesting and instructive—but in the letter referred to above he mentions, and seems tacitly to advise, a course that I think would prove disastrous to our grayling fisheries. In speaking of the characteristics of the waters of the Au Sable and other grayling streams—Mr. Dawson wonders that there are no trout in them, and mentions and seems to approve of a proposition of a gentleman "to initiate the experiment" of planting brook trout in those waters. Now I will not attempt to give any reason why there are no trout in the Au Sable, Manistee and other grayling streams, but I unhesitatingly say that there are grayling there in profusion because there are no trout; and that the planting of trout therein would be the commencement of a war of extermination against the grayling. I therefore enter the protest of all admirers of grayling angling against the planting of any predaceous fish in any purely grayling waters. The trout is well armed for predatory warfare—and his cunning, activity and endurance that make him so attractive to the angler unable him to use his arms (teeth) with telling effect on the unarmed, insect-eating grayling.

The Boardman, Jordan and Boyne rivers contain both trout and grayling. When I first fished in the Boardman, some twelve years ago, of the fish caught there then about one in ten were grayling—now not one in a hundred is taken. A few years later while fishing in the Boyne and the Jordan we would take one grayling to, say, every fifteen or twenty trout, whereas the last time I fished the Boyne a company of five caught but two graylings in a week's sport. In the Jordan also the grayling is nearly exterminated. Although I like trout better than grayling and if I could have but one, would vote for the former most unhesitatingly, yet as the grayling is a Spring spawner, and therefore a Fall and Winter fish, his presence in our Michigan waters extends the angling season some months, and makes him a great acquisition. Therefore he should not be consigned to the voracious maw of even a trout.

A few words with reference to the error of Mr. Dawson couched in the words, "I met the esteemed discoverer of the grayling, D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr." By referring to the transactions of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association for the Protection of Fish, Game and Birds, for 1878, on page sixteen, you will find that Mr. Fitzhugh "first became acquainted with it" (the grayling) "in 1871." In 1867 or 1868 I first met the grayling in the Boardman river, near Traverse City, and identified it—having seen no notice of it at that time—as a grayling (*Thymallus*), and believed it a variety of Back's grayling *Thymallus signifer*, var. *Michiganensis*. In 1861, now fish commissioner J. C. Parker, of this city, identified the river fish, quick fish, etc., of the Manistee as a grayling, and proposed the name *Thymallus michiganensis*, neither of these identifications were published. But in the Winter of 1864 and 1865—according to Hallock's Sportsmen's Gazetteer—Prof. Cape, of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, published a description of this fish, giving it the name *Thymallus tricolor*.

I make this statement of facts in the interest of truth only. Mr. D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr., is a personal and valued friend of mine and I would rather rob myself of millions than him of a decade. But while he was not an early discoverer of the grayling, as such, in Michigan waters, it is undoubtedly true that he has done more to bring grayling fishing to the notice of anglers than any other man. So that while he should not be called the father of the grayling—as he is sometimes—he may with propriety be called the father of grayling fishing.

OIKOI.

The Destruction of Game by Indians.

LEAF LAKE, OTTERTAIL CO., MINN.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—You may find fault with camping in Minnesota, but I tell you, my dear Sir, your feeble state of health is the sole cause of your complaining, for a man who has camped in a CHICAGO FIELD as long as you have, with all the Bridgeport breezes, must have slept with the gate open and caught an extra breeze from the "marsh," so that you didn't know good air when you got it. I am sorry I did not have the pleasure of meeting you ere you left the state, business preventing me attending the field trials. This is a glorious place for a true sportsman. I have had several letters asking, if game is so plenty, what do we do with it. Why, let it alone; we are pot hunters, not market hunters. We kill our fish and meat in season, and I tell you, Mr. Editor, an epicure like myself is a better judge of game in season than all your legislators. We don't boast of big bags, we don't kill to have it spoil; we keep them alive and kill to "order of cook." We don't lure our game to destruction by means of decoys. The only thing we sportsmen complain of in these parts is, we can't get a single shot to try our skill at. A few hundred ducks are sure to fly between us just as we fire, consequently feather beds are cheap.

Deer are plenty, but if we wanted to boast of big hauls how long would they be so. If it was not for the theiving, prowling Chippewas, who are hunting off the reservation at all times, they would be very plenty. I hope the St. Paul sportsmen will stir up

Uncle Sam this season to keep his vagrants where they belong. I have succeeded in driving the cusses off this lake and surroundings, so we have a fair show for venison—in season, of course.

The government has amply provided for our Indians; has set apart one of the most fertile and lovely parts of the globe for their benefit, and I consider it is their duty to see that they are kept there. It does seem wrong that the country should be put to the expense of doing what the general government should do. Our lakes are being netted, our game destroyed at all seasons, and our neighborhood overrun by the vagabond tribe from the reservation, contrary to all law. Shall this thing continue? The papers are full of complaints of white tramps, but not a word against the Indian tramps.

Where, I ask, are our Christian societies and our temperance clubs? Why is the old pawn shop at Otter Tail City allowed to carry on its nefarious business, without leave or license? Let any one take a look at the piles of stuff, canoes, etc., that are pawned for alcohol in this den, look at the swarms of young Indians prowling around in ignorance and filth, and then wonder that this part of our beautiful county is not better settled.

Grouse are plenty enough for true sportsmen, but not for "big baggers" who I consider worse than market hunters or poachers. There I go, I have stirred up a breeze, excuse me, "Mohawk," most noble chief.

LYNX.

Glass Balls—Game—Gunning.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—At last has the frost king, with hoary head, settled down upon the stubble-fields, and with his magic wand has changed the Summer's green into a wonderful panorama of a thousand tints; three welcome is the northern visitor, since he comes now to dispel the fearful scourge that has desolated our southern land—a minister of healing wings, following close upon the dews of heavenly charity bestowed by brothers' hands when death held mighty orgies throughout our borders. We gladly note that the CHICAGO FIELD contributed its share in the good work. In accordance with its suggestion our club had several meetings for the purpose of raising funds for the sufferers. A number of valuable articles were contributed and shot for, and a good sum was raised and forwarded for the sick. Whether it was due to the good cause or to some other reason, we can't say, but some of our shooters made some splendid scores. Mr. E. Drane one afternoon breaking 59 balls out of 62, and many of them at 24, 28, and 30 yards. After trying several traps we found the Mole trap, made by the Batavia Manufacturing Co., of Batavia, Ill., by long odds the best. It is light, easily set, put down and taken up quickly, can be used to throw in any direction wanted, or in an unknown direction while revolving, throws the ball a good distance, and doesn't get out of order. In its improved condition we have seen nothing equal to it. We all find, too, that our practice through the Summer has improved our field shooting a good deal, especially those of us who were disposed to shoot too quickly at birds, and without taking sufficient aim. Shooting at the balls from our trap made us more deliberate, and gave us a chance to note our deficiencies. I know that some persons object to glass ball shooting because it requires a snap shot. But if they will try a trap which flings the ball well up into the air, and not barely grazing the ground, they will probably change their minds.

But now the balls and traps are shelved till Spring, and the more noble game is sought through the inimicable October and November days. What pleasures do not those poor mortals miss, whose nerves are never electrified by the whirling covey! And then think of the delicious meal, when hungry and thirsty from the morning's tramp, we seat ourselves beside some bubbling rill and gain new strength for further conquests. Blessed be the man, we say, that invented hunting; don't mention "sleep" beside it, that comes afterward (and is good enough in its place).

Seeing the necessity of protecting the game more perfectly, we have just formed an association for this purpose, and those who break the game laws hereafter will be very apt to hear from us. The association is formed for this county (Montgomery) and is styled the "Montgomery Game Protective Association." The officers elected for the present year are as follows: Judge W. W. Legare, president; Col. T. D. Leonard, first vice-president; Edward Drane, second vice-president; J. C. Brooks, secretary and treasurer.

Ducks are beginning to put in an appearance; geese are passing south, and partridges are plentiful.

ENISTO.

SIXTY-NINE DEER.—Battle Creek, Mich.—Editor Chicago Field:—I have just returned from a three weeks trip with Messrs. Nichols, Shepard, and others, hunting and fishing on the Au Sable. We shot sixty-nine deer. I went down in a fifteen foot canvas boat for grayling with three of us in it, with 300 pounds of baggage; she made the trip like a duck; we went down seventy-five miles; not very good grayling fishing. They were running logs and the river was quite riley.

O.

AN EXPERIMENT.—A pair of Siberian hares have been introduced into Garden of Acclimation at Paris, with a special view to see whether nature will adapt them to their changed

climate. At home they are grey in Summer, turning white in Winter. Will they do so in a less vigorous climate?

THE PRAIRIES.—Topeka, Kan.—Editor Chicago Field:—To one who has lived in a mountainous country the first sight of the prairies brings a feeling of awe and wonder like the seemingly boundless, endless ocean. The eye peers out into the distance longing for something to break the monotony of the never varied scene, until tired of the sameness, the traveler turns to his tent and listens to the winds, that ever blow so lonely that it brings to mind all the sad and unhappy recollections of the past, at least such is the effect the prairies have on the writer. Too great, too boundless, too much of nature's bountiful gifts. Miles of flower beds, varied and as beautiful as the rainbow in their colors. In the Spring-time a green carpet is stretched over the whole, whilst the immense herds of grazing cattle slowly move and feed, and way beyond, just perceptible to the eye, a long train moves; emigrants seeking for a home. This is an every-day scene on the prairies in Kansas. To become used to it, is to forget an Eastern life—to give up the excitements of the dazzling city. It is to make wild nature your studio, and in her quiet recesses improve the brain that too often feels decay from the over-heated excitements of excessive corruptions, that one will engage in if living in the Eastern cities. Whilst seated in the comfortable cars of the Union Pacific R. R., going over the great prairies, the scene is one that fills you with wonder that there is yet such a boundless waste that man has scarcely visited, where the antelope and buffalo live in all their primitive liberty, and yet the whistle of the steam cars warns them to fall back, for faster and faster the exuberance of our population is crowding onward, and ere long the outstretched hand of the friendly East will be grasped by the anxious Pacific when the union will have been made that will destroy all these grand wild scenes, and he who sees them now, sees what his children's children never will have the opportunity to see—the wild prairies of the West untrod by the white man, unbroken by the plow, but roamed over as they were hundreds of years ago by the Indian and the buffalo in all their primitive wildness. Those who are living East should not pass by the opportunity of the present to visit the West during the Fall months, for it is now that the bracing morning air revives every nerve. And the sportsman can hear on every side the whistle of the quail; and even the towns in Kansas are full this Fall of flocks of quail as they move from feeding place to feeding place, there never seemed to be so many. Along the railroad track, where the grain cars have scattered the grain, they seem to be particularly plenty and as the cars move along, flock after flock can be seen flying from the track. Come one, come all, to Kansas. We will show you fun, if fun there is in shooting quail. The farmers are friendly, unlike their selfish Ohio brethren, who, like dogs in the manger, neither will eat themselves, nor let any one else. Treat them like gentlemen here, and they will gladly welcome you. Come then, Eastern sportsmen, to Topeka, Kansas. Give us a call, for I fear it is the only way we will ever see you again.

A. C. WADDELL.

CHICAGO FORTY YEARS AGO.—Downer's Grove, DuPage Co., Ill.—Editor Chicago Field:—Forty years ago this month, the writer first saw Chicago; and after spending the Winter in old Fort Dearborn, early Spring found him at this beautiful grove. One of the incidents of that Winter was the sight of deer on the ice, a mile east of the foot of Lake street; and one day a fine buck ran through that street.

This portion of DuPage county, dotted as it then was, and is now, with beautiful groves of timber, was the very paradise of game. It was not unusual to see a hundred deer in a day, running across the prairie, from one grove to another, and all small game, such as cranes, geese, ducks, grouse, partridges, quails, rabbits, squirrels, etc., were almost numberless. Now all is changed, scarcely enough game is left to be worth hunting for, and we are compelled to go to Iowa, Minnesota, or some other border state to get a decent hunt. There, I am glad, some good shooting can yet be had, but even there game is fast becoming scarce; but during the past few years, in company with an old Eastern friend, the writer has had some rare sport. That friend has now gone abroad for a few years to enjoy again the magnificent shooting on one of the "preserves" of Scotland, where, I am happy to say, a game law means something.

My principal thought, when I sat down, was to give you my ideas in regard to our game law, and the reason why it is almost a dead letter. The law is well enough, as far as it goes, but it lacks in the enforcing power,—or clause. Let it be amended, so as to give one-half of the fines to the informer. In all our towns and villages lives just the man, who for the sake of turning an honest penny, would be on the lookout for law-breakers, and who would inform the constable whose duty it is to prosecute the offenders. Let all lovers of game see to it that the office of informer is considered by them an honorable one. Let them strictly regard the law themselves, and we should soon see our game birds increasing, and the present killing of nearly all the young birds before the open season would be put a stop to. Many of the farmers seem to think that they have a right to shoot game on their own premises whenever they choose to do so. They should be taught better. If we are to have a game law, let us see that it is enforced, or else let it be repealed, or we shall bid

the head." We should be glad to have our readers' opinion as to this fact. It is well known to sportsmen that squirrels will convey away and eat pheasants' eggs.—*English Exchange.*

The Horse.

Woodburn Farm.

THE TROTting DEPARTMENT.

When the trotting season draws to a close and the horses are looking toward comfortable winter quarters, the performances of the year are scrutinized, comparisons drawn and comments made. The average of the grand circuit is noted, the interest is general. All horsemen and many who do not really call themselves such find congenial employment in investigating the blood lines of successful performers and potting themselves on the points of the year. If, then, these parties find agreeable occupation in scanning the 2:30 list and examining the pedigrees of the winners of the season, the reader can imagine how much greater interest in all this is taken by the breeder of the trotting horse, who has invested large amounts in endeavoring to solve this problem of how to breed the trotter, and who finds in this business pleasant employment, fascinating study and moderate profit. On many of the larger stock farms the results of the year have an influence for good or vice, and it is in regard to one of these that I write.

weal or woe, and it is in regard to one of these that I write. Woodburn farm, at Spring Station, Kentucky, the property of Alexander J. Alexander, is well known to most of your readers as one of the largest and most perfectly appointed stock farms in the United States. It is famous for the excellence of its animals in every department. The talent necessary to make a cattle department successful, would often fail entirely with trotting or racing horses; but in Mr. L. Brodhead, the general superintendent of Woodburn, we find a most efficient manager, a thorough horseman, an excellent cattle man, a very successful organizer, with great executive ability. Moreover, he is aided by superintendents for each department, who thoroughly understand their business, the whole is under the eye of the owner, Mr. Alexander.

ness, and the whole is under the eye of the owner; and some of the most famous race horses in England were bred here, and some of the most famous race horses in Washington. Its short-horn, South-downs and Shetland have been known far and wide. The trotting horse department has been steadily growing in favor, as the Mambrino, Chief and Alexander the Abdallahs, Pilots, Normans and Edwin Forrests have increased in popularity, and the season of 1875 has brought out such a number of very fast trotters, either bred at Woodburn or by Woodburn sires, as to attract unusual attention. Although horse fanciers in the North at least, have realized in a vague way that Mr. Alexander owned the sires of Goldsmith Maid, Lulu, Almont, Blackbird, Thurnalde and Brutus, when Goldsmith

Tattle, yet no one seemed "to talk much about it. When Goldsmith and Med electrified the world with her speed, eclipsing all comers, no matter how or from where, we heard that she was daughter of Alexander's Abdallah. When Lula came out in 2:15, we heard she was the get of Alexander's Norman. When Almont proved to be the sire of fast three and four-year-olds, no one seemed to know that he was bred at Woodburn Farm. When Blackwood Jr., as a five-year-old, made record in 2:23½, and subsequently Proteine lost a heat to Hopeful in throat-latch (and trotting all the way on the outside) in 2:15, we didn't know they are son and daughter of Blackwood, and learn that Blackwood was bred at Woodburn. When the famous Red Jim got a record as a three-year-old in 2:28, it took most horsemen a year to find that his sire was bred at Woodburn, and his dam was by Alexander's Norman. And now, in a single season, we have such performers as Woodford Manbrino, Dick Moore, Indianapolis, Convoy, Nil Desperandum, Lad McFarriage, Abbottsford, Nutwood, Dacia, Child Harold (in England), Mand Stoue, McCurly's Hambletonian, Daclania, Noontide, and others of less note, all bred at Woodburn or by sires bred there. Many are realizing, for the first time, as before stated, that of the four great young sires, proven by the record to be the best of their class, namely Almont, Belmont, Blackwood and Messenger Duroc, the first three were bred at Woodburn.

BLOOD AT WOODBURN—BELMONT, ETC.

	Record.		Record.
Goldsmith Maid.....	2:14	Tackey.....	2:23
Lula.....	2:15	Queen of the West.....	2:24
May Queen.....	2:20	Billy Hoskins.....	2:28
Rosalind.....	2:21 1/4	Major Sherman.....	2:28
Thorndale (and one in 2:30 list).....	2:22 1/4	General Eall.....	2:28
Annie Collins.....	2:23 1/4	St. Elmo.....	2:30
John Morgan.....	2:24	Dixie.....	2:30
Pilot Tern.....	2:24 1/4	Champaign.....	2:30
Tautler (and two in 2:30 list).....	2:28	Almont (with six in 2:30 list).....	2:38

Wood's Hambletonian (with four in 2:30 list.)

The above stallion by Woodburn sires that have passed away; but the blood of these stallions remains on the farm and is represented as well in a magnificent lot of brood mares as in the present Woodburn broodmares.

The favorite sire at Woodburn is Belmont, a bay horse, 15½ hands, with black points, got by Alexander's Abdallah sire of Goldsmith Maid dam Belle by Mambrino Chief (sire of the famous Belmont dam Brown's Bellfounder, he by imported Belmont, out of the famous Lady Allport, (she by Major's second son of Messenger, dam by Tippu Saib, son of Major's second dam by Messenger. Belmont enjoyed the distinction of having more trotters with records under 2:35 to his credit than any horse in Kentucky.

Dick Moore, ch g by Belmont out of Mary, by Monmouth Eclipse one of the best horses of the year. He has trotted 18 heats under 2:30 this season, and although his record is but 2:34, he has been timed five times to wire repeatedly under 2:20. He trotted through the grand circuit in the 2:24 class with Edwin Forrest, the phenomenal trotter of the year, who has shown his ability to trot in 2:14 or even better, and was by the way, is a great-grand-son of Alexander's Edwin Forrest—through Woodburn blood even in him.

Nil Deuperdam, a bay stallion by Belmont, made a season at stud this year, and was then entered in the 2:24 classes through grand circuit, and although it is said that he showed three trials on the watch in 2:30 or better before starting, he seemed to be off during the entire season. He was close up and a good third in 2:30 at Clarksburg and the same in 2:20 at Buffalo. His record is 2:24.

Nutwood ch.s. by Belmont out of Miss Russell (dam of Mand S. Pilot, Jr., was one of the stars of 1877, and trotted 20 heats under in California, ending with a record of 2:23½. He is credited ability to b at 2:20, and is one of the most reliable, safe trotters eep. resembling Dick Moore in that particular. Nutwood has season in California this year, and started late in the Fall, distan his old competitor Pat Hunt in the first heat. Nutwood has low his record to 2:23, and is fast enough to show well in races with Faton and Occident in 2:18.

Wedgewood, by stallion, by Belmont, dam Woodbine, the dam of Woodford Mambrino, is now one of the sires at Woodburn. A foal from him were dropped this season. He is believed to be the fastest stallion in Kentucky (unless Smugger should regain his form). He has a record of 2:38 only, but in 1877 he trotted over W. burn track in 2:35, and at Lexington, in August, this year, he was given a trial, with the following result: Quarter, 37½ seconds; half, 1:15; mile, 2:23½. The second quarter a 2:17 gait. Mr. Hall could not give attention the first quarter, but when he did, as the figures show, he trotted very fast. He was not repeated, as the intention was to give him a fast trial the Saturday of the fair, but when the day came he gained

I have named four Belmonts here that have shown themselves to trot in 2:30, and this, with quite a limited service in the stud, as mares at Woodburn are divided, generally, among three stallions. Woodford Mambrino had the call, so to speak, until recently. And the younger Belmonts may be named Barak, out of Mra. by 1881, who finished second at Lexington in June, in 2:32½; Yolande

Rat, who finished second at Lexington in June, was bred by William Adelman, Sweet Springs, Md., owner of Young Portia, owned at Frankfort; Honora, Indianan, Sweet Springs, Md.; and others whose names were not recalled. Belmont has had strong admirers from the first, but the past two seasons he has come more into general favor, until called now by many the favorite Kentucky sire. At the close of the season of 1877 a comparison was made between what are considered the four popular composing sires, although, as I have said, three were represented by one sire, and it resulted thirty-five heats, the

at Woodburn. The Belmonts had trotted thirty-five heats, and the woodies twenty-eight heats, the Messenger Duroc twelve heats, and the Almonts seven heats, under 2:30. Belmont and Almont are four years old, Messenger Duroc thirteen, and Blackwood twelve. Belmonts have great courage, are good lasters and carry themselves in fine style—Mr. Helm says, "Head and tail at line elevation." His colts have remarkably sound, clean limbs and out of an entire weanlings at Woodburn, not one had a curb, or even a "place curb," as Dr. Herr says. The Belmonts are of fine size, generally colors.

RECORDS OF OTHER YOUNGSTERS.

Number of heats under 2:30 trotted by the get of the "Four Sires," up to Nov. 1, 1878.

Almonts	14 heats.	best heat
Belmonts	36 heats.	best heat
Blackwoods	64 heats.	best heat
Messenger Duroc	25 heats.	best heat

Protine, the speedy daughter of Blackwood, has trotted this heats this year under 2:30, which brings her sire nearly to Belmont.

The inbred Abdallah Harold comes next; bay horse, foaled in 1894 by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, dam Enchantress, by Old Abdallah. This horse is growing in favor with breeders, and the performances of his past this year have added new lustre to his fame.

at Glasgow, Scotland, by Harold, out of Hermosa (the dam of Hermos, brood horse by Harold, out of Hermosa (the famous), dam of Womosa), by Edwin Forrest, second dam Black Rose (the famous), dam of Native American, Darkense, Grayfoot, Lady Woodlawn, and a half dozen more that have beaten 2:30. Hermos is one of the finest gaited horses on the turf, and has started in this year cautiously to get acquainted with the manners and customs of the track. He has started in several races and closed with a record of 2:36, though he can beat that, having finished close up and second in 2:28.

McCurdy's Hambletonian chestnut horse by Harold, out of the dam of Belmont, is owned at Lowndesboro, Ala. Although but four years old he trotted at Columbia, Tenn., a full mile in public in 2:26½. He is one of the fastest.

Cygnets, by Harold out of Juliet, dam of Reiff's Mambrino Pilot, is very fast, and is yet owned in Kentucky, but if Harold had no other claim to fame the most wonderful performance of Maud S. at Lexington, July 10, 1900, would have been his.

It is in order to pause here and reflect upon the improvement that, going on. The king of the turf, Dexter, the horse of all horses, the great Rysdyk's Hambletonian has unprecedented popularity, the picture of whom meets the view in every locality where horse attraction is now almost entirely confined to the racing track. His position, however, is now almost eclipsed by a four-year-old filly; and, going further in the reflection, we begin to wonder if this filly in her five-year-old form cannot beat Karus, Hopeful and Proteine. She is not inferior in the least; is not worn out or fevered; but like an ordinary four-year-old just broken to harness, is fresh, frisky, and clean. Her owner is the wonder and sensation of the season of 1878, and mankind would be congratulated on having secured what promises to be the queen of the turf. Her sale to Mr. Vanderbilt, however, even at \$21,000, is to be regretted, if the result shall be to lose her from the turf. It is rumored, however, that Mr. V. intends to place her in charge of the "wizard of the sulky," Dan Mace, until the record is broken, so that he can jog serenely through the park behind the fastest horse in the world.

Woodford Mambrino, b s, by Mambrino Chief out of Woodbine
Woodford, foaled 1893, for many years the favorite sire at Woodbush.

Woodford Mambrino has the honor of being the sire of more winners in the 2:30 list this season (or at least with faster records), than any other stallion. At the close of 1877 he had to his credit in the 2:30 list:

Magenta, b m, record 2:29 1/2
George A. Ayer, g h, record 2:30 1/2

With two heats of 2:30 or better, this season brings in Lady Fatridge, 2:29; Convoy, 5-years-old, 2:28; and Abbottsford, 2:27, with Dacia close up, having a record of 2:31 1/2. He and his get in fifty-three heats under 2:30 up to Nov. 1. This, adding so much in season to his record, is a great card for the horse, and is made the object of much comment and favorable criticism. It is not often that find such a successful sire able to hold his own on the turf. The successful sire and successful trainer are seldom found in the same person, and in this case it is held they should be.

Belle, the dam of Belmont and McCurdy's Hambletonian, public 4-year-old trial.....

Mara, dam of Barak.
 Mary Bell, full sister to Dick Moore
 Miss Russell, dam of Nutwood, record 2:23, and Maud S., trial.

Woodbine, dam or wedge. Calide Harold and Voltaire Young Portia, dam or wedge. Calide Harold and Voltaire Ten of these brood mares are represented in the 2:30 list, so that two or three times. We believe if Hark Comstock, or Americans, should for a time drop their a guments affecting and analyze the record as bearing upon brood mares, taking the and suggest breeding establishments as illustrations, they would not only banish themselves, but many of their readers.

Tyke-born mares by Mambrino Chief, Harry Clay, Pilot, Jr.

The proprietors of Woodburn have either been endowed with perception, or have been more lucky than most breeders. As I occurs to me that Mr. Alexander not only owned the best son of dyk's Hambletonian but also the best son of Mambrino Chief; Chief has been called the best son of Mambrino Chief; but after history of the season of 1878 has been written, I am confident Woodford Mambrino will supplant him. The season of 1877 with:

BLOOD AT WOODBURN—BELMONT, ETC.	
	Record.
Goldsmith Maid.....	2:14
Lula.....	2:15
May Queen.....	2:20
Rosalind.....	2:21½
Thorndale (and one in 2:30 list).....	2:22½
Annie Collins.....	2:23½
John Morgan.....	2:24
Pilot Temple.....	2:24½
Tautler (and two in 2:30 list).....	2:26
Tackey.....	2:26
Queen of the West.....	2:26
Billy Hoskins.....	2:26
General Sherman.....	2:28
Major Edsall.....	2:29
St. Elmo.....	2:30
Dixie.....	2:30
Champaign.....	2:30
Almont (with six in 2:30 list).....	2:30

The above are all by Woodburn sires that have passed away; but blood of these stallions remains on the farm and is represented as well in a magnificent lot of brood mares as in the present Woodburn sires.

The favorite sire at Woodburn is Belmont, a bay horse, 15½ hands with black points, got by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Hambleton), dam Belle by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne); second dam Brown's Bellefounder, he by imported Bellefounder, out of the famed Lady Allport, (she by Mambrino, son of Messenger, dam by Tippu Saib, son of Messenger), second dam by Messenger. Belmont enjoys the distinction of having more trotters with records under 2:25 to credit than any horse in Kentucky.

Dick Moore, being by Belmont out of Mary, by Monmouth sired one of the best horses of the year. He has trotted 18 heats under 2:20 this season, and although his record is but 2:24, he has been timed for wire to wire repeatedly under 2:20. He trotted through the grand circuit in the 2:21 class with Edwin Forrest, the phenomenal trotter of the year, who has shown his ability to trot in 2:14 or even better, and, by the way, is a great-grand-son of Alexander's Edwin Forrest—the Woodburn blood even in him.

Nil Desperandum, a bay stallion by Belmont, made a season at stud this year, and was then entered in the 2:24 classes through grand circuit, and although it is said that he showed three trials on the watch in 2:30 or better before starting, he seemed to be off on the entire season. He was close up and a good third in 2:30½ at Clarendon and the same in 2:30 at Buffalo. His record is 2:24.

Nutwood, chs., by Belmont out of Miss Russell (dam of Mand S. Pilot, Jr.), was one of the stars of 1877, and trotted 20 heats with a record of 2:23 1/4. He is credited with the most reliable ability to beat at 2:30, and is one of the most reliable, safe trotters seen, resembling Dick Moore in his action. He was a first-class season in California, but was not successful in the Fall, distant from his old company, the Pat Hunt in the first heat. Nutwood has lowered his record to 2:23, and is fast enough to show well in races with Dan Lyon and Occident in 2:18.

Wedgewood stallion, by Belmont, dam Woodbine, the dam of Woodford Mambrino, is now one of the sires at Woodburn. The foals from him were dropped this season. He is believed to be the fastest stallion in Kentucky (unless Smugler should regain his form). He has a record of 2:38 only, but in 1877 he trotted over Woodburn track in 2:25, and at Lexington, in August, this year, he was good for a trial, with the following result: Quarter, 37½ seconds; half, 1:15; mile, 2:23½. The second quarter a 2:17 gait. Mr. Hall could not give him his attention the first quarter, but when he did, as the figures show, he trotted very fast. He was not repeated, as the intention was to give him a fast trial the Saturday of the fair, but when the day came he failed.

I have named four Belmonts here that have shown themselves to trot in 2:20, and this, with quite a limited service. In the stud, a mares at Woodburn are divided, generally, among three stallions. Woodford Mambrino had the call, so to speak, until recently. And the younger Belmonts may be named Barak, out of Mara, by 1 Bar, who finished second at Lexington in June, in 2:32½; Yolande

of Young Portia, owned at Frankfort; Honor, Indianman, Sweet William, Beaumont, Belle H., record 2:31½, and others whose names are not recalled. Belmont has had strong admirers from the first, but the past two seasons he has come more into general favor, until he is called now by many the favorite Kentucky sire. At the close of the season of 1877 a comparison was made between what are considered the four popular young sires, although, as I have said, three were sired by Belmont. The Belmonts had trotted thirty-five heats, the

at Woodburn. "The Belmonts have good courage, are good hunters and carry themselves fine style"—Mr. Helm says, "Head and tail at a fine elevation." "His colts have remarkably sound, clean limbs, and out of an entire weanlings at Woodburn, not one had a curb, or even a "place curb," as Dr. Herr says. The Belmonts are of fine size, generally colors."

RECORDS OF OTHERS

Number of heats under 2:30 trotted by the get of the "Four Sires," up to Nov. 1, 1878.

Almonds	14 heats	best heat
Belmont	66 heats	best heat
Blackwoods	64 heats	best heat
Messenger Duroc	25 heats	best heat

Protine, the speedy daughter of Blackwood, has trotted this heats this year under 2:30, which brings her sire nearly to Belmont.

Alexander's Abdallah's get.....351 heats under 2:30
Ryedyk's Hambletonian's get.....344 " " 2:30
Volunteer's get.....300 " " 2:30
and Alexander's Abdallah died when 18 years old, and the youngest of his produce are 12 years old past, and none are now on the turf; but such sons as Belmont, Almont, Wood's Hambletonian and Thorndale keep his fame fresh.

Clark Chief, foaled in 1861, has now five in the 2:30 list, and up to Nov. 1st has 29 heats under 2:30. Woodford Mambrino, foaled two years later, has 5 in the 2:30 list with 31 heats under 2:30, and in addition has trotted this season 22 heats under 2:30 himself. Trotters by Woodburn sires, or those bred there, have this season won exactly 124 heats under 2:30. The figures seem incredible, but the files of the *Spirit of the Times* will bear me out in the assertion, and as a further point illustrating the influence of this stud upon the trotting world, I give herewith a list of the most prominent young trotters that have come not lately, with their pedigrees:

Memento, 3 years old, by Administrator, dam by Alexander's Abdallah—2-year-old record, 2:38½.
Steinway, 3 years old, by Strathmore—2-year-old record, 2:31½.
So-So, 3 years old, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest—2-year-old record, 2:31.
Lucy Cuyler, 4 years old, by Cuyler, dam by Alexander's Norman—3-year-old trial, 2:28.

Red Jim, by Abdallah Pilot/bred dam by Alexander's Norman—3-year-old record, 2:28.
Kentucky Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Red Jacket—3-year-old record, 2:30½.

Keene Jim, by Lookout, dam by Rattler (son of Stockbridge Chief)—4-year-old record, 2:24½.
Elaine, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Corning's Harry Clay—4-year-old record, 2:24½.

Hogarth, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Corning's Harry Clay—4-year-old record, 2:28.
Katie Jackson, by Almont, dam said to be of Cadmus blood—4-year-old record, 2:28½.

Romance, by Princeps, dam by ———; 4-year-old record, 2:29.
Nontide, by Harold, dam by Pilot, Jr.—4-year-old record, 2:28.
Maud S., by Harold, dam by Pilot, Jr.—public trial, 2:17½.

McCurdy's Hambletonian, by Harold, dam by Mambrino Chief, public trial, 2:36½.
Fringe, by Princeps, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, 3-year-old record 2:40 in a sea of mud.

Trinket, by Princeps, dam by Hambletonian, half-mile trial, 1:11½.
Broodnest Milwaukee, by Star Chief, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, public trial at Milwaukee, one-quarter in 33½ seconds.

It will be noticed that 12 out of the 17 reach Woodburn Farm through either sire or dam.

In making these comparisons, I do not wish to disparage any breeding establishment. The two leading sires at Woodburn are son and grand-son of Ryedyk's Hambletonian. The leading sire at Stonyford is an in-bred Abdallah like Harold. The leading sire at Fairlawn, Almont, is a grand-son of Hambletonian, and in that respect their owners seem to be united in opinion as to the desired strain of blood for a successful sire; therefore what helps one helps all, in that regard, but the extraordinary number of trotters that have appeared upon the turf this year, hailing directly from Woodburn, has attracted universal attention, and led many to examine more thoroughly into the blood lines of that establishment.

That Mr. R. A. Alexander based the foundation of this department of his farm in such a way as "eventually to breed trotters with as great a certainty as runners," is quoted by many, and it would seem that his brother, Mr. A. J. Alexander, has lived to see this statement verified. I do not propose to theorize or predict one way or the other but simply point to results and facts, without which an argument cannot be successfully sustained.

Many of the most successful performers here named, after two or three top crosses of trotting blood, run deep into the thoroughbred or running blood—another point for Mr. Wallace to ponder over.—LYSANDER, in *Country Gentleman*.

Trotting and Pacing in California.

The first race on Nov. 6 at the Oakland Trotting Park was something of a novelty, inasmuch as it was the first of the kind for three years. There were three teams to start, viz.: Lou Whipple and Flora Shepherd, Gus and Dirigo, and Prophet and Milton Medium. In the betting, Gus and mate were the favorites, bringing \$45, to \$40 on Prophet and mate, to \$20 on the two mares.

The first heat was won by Prophet and mate in 2:38½, all of the teams being somewhat unsteady and indulging in frequent runs. After this Lou Whipple and mate settled to their work, and won the other two heats by honest steady trotting, scoring the fastest time ever made by a pair of horses in California. The time was 2:33, 2:34 and 2:39. They were driven admirably by J. N. Killip, and the race was a very satisfactory one, except to the losers.

The pacing race brought out the Eastern crack Sweetzer, Nimrod and Dan Rice. Nimrod and Sweetzer had to pull wagons, while the namesake of the veteran showman was harnessed to a sulky. Sweetzer has not only the fastest pacing time to his credit, but being a stable companion of Rarus, it was supposed by many that he would be able to beat the natives. His wagon was the one which was built for Rarus and elicited the encomiums of all who saw it in Chicago; and Hopeful, harnessed with it, reduced the wagon time four seconds. It only weighs sixty-four pounds, and runs so truly that there is the lightest possible draught where four wheels have to be pulled. Nimrod was the favorite in the betting, the odds being \$30 on him, \$10 on Sweetzer, and \$6 on Dan Rice. Considerable money was invested at these odds, and even when Rice won the first heat in 2:30½ there was little variation in the rates. For this heat Nimrod was the competitor, and in the second Sweetzer endeavored to make the bay succumb. The gray broke soon after passing the half mile, and again when coming down the stretch, Rice winning in 2:33. The third heat Rice broke soon after the word was given, and all of his chances were lost. Sweetzer and Nimrod had a continued struggle for the prize of place, the Eastern representative outlasting his competitor, winning in 2:33½.

Before the word could be given for the fourth heat. It became so dark that the judges were forced to postpone the finish until the next day at 1 p. m.

On Thursday three races were to be decided, or rather the finish of the pacing race from the day before, and the 2:30 and 2:31 classes. On Wednesday Dan Rice won two heats and Sweetzer one, and the conclusion was thought to be favorable for the chances of the bay. The speed which Sweetzer had shown in the third heat, however, and the absolute certainty that further rest would be beneficial in recovering him from the long journey, induced a majority of the betters to select him, and he justified this estimate by winning the fourth and fifth heats, the time, 2:31½, 2:28. Nimrod was second in the fourth and Dan Rice in the fifth. There is little question of Sweetzer being one of the fastest horses that ever has shown, and Splan regards him as the very fastest horse in harness he ever saw. He has been unsteady, but is improving in this respect, and with the benefit of being able to work him all through the winter, as can be done in California, the chances are favorable for him forgetting his previous flightiness.

The trotting races were won handsily by the victors, the 2:31 class being captured in three heats, the 2:30 in four. Monarch, a Woodburn horse, owned by J. B. Haggis, won the first, and Volunteer, owned by Daniel Brown, of Petaluma, captured the second. Monarch's time was 2:33, 2:31, and 2:30½. Prophet was second in each of the heats, Barney, Alice Garratt and John Chambers the other starters.

The starters in the 2:30 were Volunteer, Nellie McClellan, Zero and Bodie. Volunteer won the first, third and fourth heats, Nellie McClellan the second. The time of the heats were 2:30½, 2:30½, 2:29, 2:33½. The winners were the favorites in the betting all through.

On Nov. 9, the fine weather and the fact that the celebrated horse Rarus would be speeded, and the interest centering in the advertised races, drew a large crowd to the Oakland Trotting Park. The first race was a three-in-five contest between Judge Fullerton, Adelaide and Doty, for a purse of \$1,000. Fullerton was a great favorite in the pools, which averaged about \$300 on him, to \$50 on Adelaide and \$50 on Doty. Fullerton drew the pole, Doty second and Adelaide third. They got away well together on the first heat, Doty breaking soon after, but recovering himself, and doing fine trotting, they made the first quarter in 35½, the half in 1:10, and rounding into the homestretch came thundering down neck and neck, and shot under the wire at the same instant, producing a dead heat in 2:31½. The pools now chopped to \$100 on the favorite, \$95 on Doty, and \$50 on Adelaide, at which rates they were snapped up to large amounts by the friends of the various horses.

The second heat they got away well together, the horses holding their original positions, the contest to the half between Fullerton and Doty being close, Adelaide behaving badly—the quarter being made in 38½, the half in 1:10½. Fullerton a half length ahead, which position he held to the close, which he made in 2:33½. The pools again veered to \$100 on Fullerton, \$50 on Doty and \$30 on Adelaide. After a little scoring they again got a pretty start on the third heat. Doty again broke before reaching the first turn, but lost little by it. All were soon in a bunch, and it was at once discovered from evident confusion that something unusual had taken place. In a moment Fullerton fell back and was slowly drawn down into a walk; the driver got off his sulky and came back, the others in the meantime, having come in, with Adelaide an easy winner in 2:35. Hickock (the driver of Fullerton) sulky presented a sorry plight, two spokes being entirely gone, several others broken, and all six marred in from one to three places. The backers of Fullerton now looked blue, as the possibilities of a "distance" being declared created a chance for an im-

passable chasm between them and their coin in the pool-box, but the Judges declared the collision to be one of accident purely, and announced the position of the horses for the fourth heat as follows: Adelaide first, Doty second and Fullerton third. It was now evident with no accident, Fullerton would win the race, which he did, making the fourth mile in 2:25, and the fifth in a jog in 2:27.

Another three-in-five race was announced, between Tommy Gates, Calmar and Corriande, for a purse of \$350, but the latter, as well as the owner, was suspended for failure to pay the entrance fee. The other two had a very pretty contest, Gates maintaining the lead to within about seventy yards of the wire, where he broke, was passed by Calmar, who came in winner, Gates being very lame, and, being drawn, the race was awarded to Calmar. Time, 2:31.

Rarus was now brought on the track, and, in response to an order to "drive him an easy mile," he went like a rocket to the quarter in 37, to the half in 1:12½, and came under the wire in 2:21, having made the last half in 1:09½. This performance was to a wagon. At the conclusion of the race it was announced from the stand that on Nov. 16 a ten-mile-out race would be trotted over the course, the contestants in which will be Controller, Red Cross, Terror and Monarch.

Notice.

THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.—Office of the Secretary, Hartford, Conn., Oct. 31, 1878.—A regular meeting of the Board of Review will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, at 7 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1878.

All communications intended for consideration of the Board, at the above meeting, should be forwarded at once to the secretary.

The Board of Review is empowered to act in place of the full board, with the same authority and jurisdiction, and at the above meeting will consider business arising in each and all of the districts.

By order of the President. THOS. J. VAIL, Sec'y.

The Charleston Programme and Entries.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The entries for the annual meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club meeting closed on the 1st and after allowing a few days for the letters to come in, the secretary, Samuel D. Stoney, Esq., has kindly furnished me with a list which I give below:

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1879.

Stakes for two-year-olds, p. p., one mile dash, entrance \$25. If two or more start, the club to add \$300—second horse to receive \$50 out of the stakes.

F. M. Hale enters b f Eunice, by Vanxhall—Eugenia, by Eugene.

F. W. Whittaker enters c f Naomi, by Abdel Ko—Rie—Notredame, by Lexington.

J. G. Carter enters c f Village Bell, by Village Blacksmith, dam by Master Lightfoot.

Barnes & West enter g c Gabriel, by Alarm—Electra.

J. A. Smith enters—1. ch c Montezuma, by Harry Bassett—Sallie Weston; 2. br f by Harry Bassett—imp. Wambat; 3. ch f by Leamington—Lurline.

James Davis enters—1. b f Omega, by Pat Malloy, dam by Engineer; 2. ch g Charlamagne, by Pat Malloy, dam by Harry of the West; 3. ch f by Pat Malloy—Mollie James.

Selfrid & Cree enters Mary Walton, by Jno. Morgan—Effe Cheatham, by Bill Cheatham.

Allen Atchison enters ch g Ben Hill, by Bonnie Scotland—Melrose.

L. A. Hitchcock enters—1. b f Ella F., by War Dance, dam by imp. Knight of St. George; 2. ch c Maidstone, by War Dance—Transylvania, by Massoud Arab.

J. C. Hunter enters br f Lulu Star, by imp. Glen Athol—Palmetto, by Dick Cheatham, out of Emily, by imp. Glencoe.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1879.

Hampton stakes for four-year-olds, two-mile heats, \$50 entrance; half forfeit \$10, if declared before Jan. 1, 1879. To close Nov. 1, 1878; if two or more start club to add \$400.

W. P. Burch enters ch h Gov. Hampton, by Planet—Merry Wave.

R. A. Bray enters ch Judge Hancock, by Bulletin—Two Laurels.

J. A. Smith enters b h Manton, by Melbourne Jr.—Counterproof.

L. A. Hitchcock enters b c Bloodstone, by Melbourne—Transylvania.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1879.

Hutchinson stakes for three-year-olds, mile heats, \$50 entrance; half forfeit \$10, if declared before Jan. 1, 1879. To close Nov. 1, 1878; if two or more start club to add \$400.

R. A. Bray enters c c Capt. Erhard, by Rebel Aurelia—Weesheimer.

J. A. Smith enters: 1. ch c Bennett, by Harry Bassett—Bet Arlington; 2. ch f Pawn, by Harry Bassett—Spotted Fawn.

Wm. T. Luck enters Bergamot, by Bonnie Scotland—Junita.

James Davis enters c c Jim Bell, by John Morgan, dam by Brown Dick.

L. A. Hitchcock enters—Speculation, by Dan'l Boone—Lizzie Stoddyhill.

As it will be seen by the above entries we have a right to expect fine sport. The state fair at Columbia will attract several stables, and after that event, the owners propose to come down to Charleston, and go into quarters here—where they will remain till the races come off in Savannah. After trying their fortunes there, they will return and go into training here, when the February meeting will have in store also—disappointment for some of them. Why can't everybody win? how much happier we would all be.

A PROMISING PACER.—Maj. B. G. Thomas, Lexington, Ky., has a remarkable pacing horse named Leviathan. He is a chestnut gelding, ten years old. About two weeks ago he paced a mile in 2:25, and a few mornings afterward he went the same distance in 2:19. He has had very little handling, is a natural, easy-going pacer, and shows such rapid improvement in the short time he has been worked that great things are expected of him.

Fish and Fishing.

BY FRED MATHER.

Letters From Our Fishing Editor—No. 9.

HAMELN ON WESER.

On reaching Bremen with the salmon eggs, sent by Prof. Baird, they were divided, 45,000 for the Rhine going to Mr. Haack, at Hunningen, in Alsace; 15,000 for the Rhine, 80,000 for the Danube, and 20,000 destination not given, going to the hatching house of Mr. Schuster, at Freiburg, in Baden; 1,000 for the Rhine, sent to Prof. LaValette St. George, at Bunn; 1,000 for the Weser, to Prof. Metzger, at Hanover-Munden; 58,000 for the Oder and other rivers to Berlin; and 30,000 for the Weser, to be delivered by myself at the hatchery of Mr. Schleber, at Hameln, on that river, making a total of 250,000.

I believe that it has been announced that the entire shipment for England, France and the Netherlands, as well as those for Germany, were received in the finest possible order, and entirely free from fungus; but if it has not it is formally done now, and we will go on. Leaving Bremen in the morning, accompanied by the naturalist, Dr. O. Finckh, we arrived at Hameln, on Weser, after a few hours' ride by rail. Here we were received by the Mayor, or Burgomaster, and other officials, and a procession of carriages escorted the precious embryo salmon who had journeyed 6,000 miles by land and sea to find a place to rest and burst their casings in this picturesque town. Mr. Schleber's hatchery is about a mile from the town, in a ravine where a good spring, whose temperature is 50°, breaks out. It is of brick with a moss-covered tile roof whose eaves nearly touch the ground, and the troughs are of cement with grooves for partitions and are placed on the floor; they have more fall than we use, in fact American troughs are about level now, but these had probably a descent of one in ten which, with two inch strips in the grooves, made a series of falls. The other arrangements were so different from anything which I had ever seen, or even heard of, that I must describe them. The eggs were not placed in these pools either on gravel or trays, but each pool contained an earthen pot eight inches in diameter by six inches deep, which was perforated in the bottom and sides with small holes like pin-holes, and in these the eggs were placed, and a strong current through the troughs made a circulation of water in the pots. This is unlike other German hatcheries, who mostly use such apparatus as we

de, and it will work very well on a small scale. Its advantages seem to be the perfect protection of the eggs from light, insects, rats, etc., when the covers are on, its cleanliness, and perfect confinement of fish, which are, in my opinion, overbalanced by the disadvantages of being cumbersome, occupying too much space with a small number of eggs, and the difficulty of floating off egg shells.

Mr. Schleber has a few California salmon a year old, from a lot of 25,000 eggs which he received last season, but which were reported to Prof. Baird as all spoiled. He says that he picked out some eight thousand eggs that looked good, and from these he hatched fifteen hundred fish, most of which he put in the Weser. This is another instance of the hardness of this fish, for the shipment of last year, which was opened in Bremen for the first time since leaving California, was a mass of rotten paste which in fermentation developed, in some cases, a heat of 80° in the center, although some few good looking eggs were found in the corners, or which had been near enough to the top to get the benefit of the ice drip.

After formally depositing the eggs the procession returned to town where a luncheon was served and the United States Fishery Commission warmly toasted in fruity Liebfrauenmilch and Niersteiner, not forgetting the Deutsche Fischerei Verein.

There is a dam on the Weser at Hameln which is ten feet high and around which a fishway has been made. The fishway is good and solidly built but the entrance is on one side and difficult to find, but the citizens of Hameln do not wish them to find it, for they fish at the dam and have a flat-boat on each side of the river carrying a large dip net and when a salmon is seen to jump they scoop him in, the old story of the goose with the golden egg. Fishermen are the same the world over, and the fact that if they allowed the salmon to go above and breed would increase the number in a few years is nothing; they want salmon, and want them now. Before a railway was built the fish were all consumed here, but since that time no surplus is returned to the river as before, but goes to Berlin, where, the people at Hameln say, they can't tell good salmon from bad ones, and fish taken out of season which they would not buy find a ready market there. If this state of things goes on we will have to send eggs from America every year, for the best spawning grounds are above Hameln.

Two rivers, the Werra and Fulda by their junction form the Weser, and on the former near Oeynhausen is another dam and fishway which has its mouth in better position. Still, in my opinion, no fishway is placed to the best advantage which is not above the dam, that is, cut through the center of the dam and run up into the pool above. Then the fish do not pass its mouth, but find it readily at the foot and middle of the obstruction; but I do not know of a fishway so built.

Salmon do not have to pass the dam at Hameln to go up the Weser as that stream comes in below it. A wire fence placed diagonally in the stream with its upper end leading into the fishway would most probably obviate the bad position of the entrance by leading the fish into it, but how the people of Hameln would regard this is another thing. They consider the salmon of the Weser as theirs, and accordingly take measures to exterminate them as do the fishermen on the lower Hudson who try to stop every shad from the breeding grounds by nets from shore to shore, but whether they should be allowed to do this is another question. The people of Hameln would cry out if some town below should build a dam and stop their salmon, but they do not consider those who are on the river above their city.

The fishway at Hameln is made in the common manner with alternate openings in the partitions or obstructions, which are about twelve feet apart with a fall of about one in twelve, and is solidly built of stone, with brick partitions.

The one at Oeynhausen has no openings in the dams, which form leaps of a foot in height at intervals of twelve feet. The dam at this place is a curiosity; it is twelve feet high and has a cast-iron frame work which is hinged at the bottom to lie down and let the ice pass over it, for the dam is removed in Winter or Spring. The frame work holds upright strips of plank which are merely kept in place by the pressure of the water, their upper ends being rounded into a handle for removing.

The old town of Hameln is where the "Pied Piper" banished the rats with which it was infested, and who, when the authorities refused him his promised payment, again struck up his pipes and charmed the children so that they followed him into the mountain which opened for them and closed behind them, as recorded in the poem familiar to childhood as the "Pied Piper of Hameln." The old house is shown and the lane which leads to the hill behind, and to this day there is a city ordinance against music on this street.

F. M.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE SALMON EGGS IN GERMANY.—Last week we announced the safe arrival of the eggs of the California salmon sent by Prof. Baird to Germany, France and Holland. Mr. Mather sailed in the Oder on Oct. 13, as we announced in our issue of that date, with the shipment as follows: France, 100,000; England, 15,000; Germany, 250,000; Holland, 100,000. Those for France and England were delivered on the 22d at Southampton and the remainder reached Bremen on the 24th. The success was complete, as the eggs were in as good condition after their journey of 6,000 miles, occupying twenty-seven days, as if they had remained in the hatching troughs.

—A writer in the London *Field* asks for information on the habits of American brook-trout, and gives his experience with them as follows: "Would some of your readers who are interested in the introduction of *S. fontinalis* into our English streams kindly give me and others their experience? Mine is briefly the following: Three years since I put in some *S. fontinalis* one year old; they were seen about the spot for a few days. The next tidings I had of them were in the following way: About six months after they were turned in, a friend of mine caught one about seven inches in length, three miles up stream, and returned the same; he told me the markings were most beautiful. In June, 1877, two thousand more were placed in the stream, and in July of this year a gentleman caught a *S. fontinalis* six inches in length some seven miles up stream. These are the only two instances of their existence. Although I have watched closely the lower parts of the stream, I have failed to discover any. What can have become of them? I may add, *S. fario* do very well in the river, and grow to a good size. Pike, if they are seen, live but a short time, and the only other coarse fish I have are dace."

—The last seen of the sea-serpent he put in an appearance off the coast of Norway, and among the witnesses was Mr. Joachim Anderson, consul at Aalesund, and "formerly member of the jury at Philadelphia for the fishing group." He, the serpent, not Mr. Anderson, had a head like that of a big dog, but very flat; a trunk seventy feet long and two feet thick, but no mane or scales. Mr. Anderson is not a man who sees things "through a glass, darkly" and if he says he saw a sea-serpent we are not ashamed to say that we believe it. One of these days one will be caught, and then the scoffers will be confounded as they have been with the giant cephalopod. The great ribbon fish, found by the naturalist J. Mathew Jones, of Halifax, on the rocks of Bermuda, and whose skeleton is now in the British Museum, was eighteen feet long and a very respectable "sea-serpent." We do not think the "serpent" is a reptile, but believe that all men are not liars, if Paul did say so in haste.

THE MANATEE AT THE WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM.—We recently saw this wonderful animal to which we have before alluded, and found it in fine order. It is very tame and comes to the top for a piece of lettuce of which it is very fond. The curator, Mr. Carrington, has had charge of it now some seven months which is the greatest length of time one has lived in captivity. The lateral working of its jaws after the manner of a cow is singular, and naturalists have been as greatly interested in it as the curious, and as an investment it has paid well.

Kennel Fixtures for 1878.

Field Trials.
Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association field trials, Nashville, Dec. 2. H. C. Pritchett, Sec'y. Entries close at Maxwell House, Nov. 30, at 8 P. M.

Detroit Bench Show, Merrill Hall, Detroit, January 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Chas. Lincoln, Supt. W. S. Tallman, Sec'y. Entries close Dec. 30.
Massachusetts Kennel Club show, Boston, Mass., May 6, 7, 8 and 9.
Chas. Lincoln, Supt. E. J. Forster, Sec'y.
St. Louis Kennel Club show, St. Louis, Mo., October —. C. H.
Turner, Sec'y.

BOSTON, MASS.

Why did the discussion close so abruptly? I can answer for the Hurricane Club, slightly changing a line from the *Northern Farmer*.

There was an exclamation of satisfaction at our entrance. Three members of the Hurricane Club spoke in concert: "Listen to what 'Mohawk' says, and answer him for us!"

Remembering the animated conversation of that evening, how warmly the three members present advocated their belief that retrieving failed to injure the powers of scent in a dog, substantiating it by giving numerous examples of dogs retrieving and pointing at the same moment, I feel inclined to question an old gentleman who is sitting reading near me. He was a great sportsman in his early days, but later on, the cares of life and an enforced residence in the city placed a barrier between him and his master passion that he has never since surmounted.

He opportunely glances up from his newspaper at this moment and the question is asked:

A surprised look is my answer. Thinking that a slight deafness prevented the question being heard, it is repeated.

A look of supreme pity for my ignorance crosses his face. "What a woman's question that is. If I had a dog that would catch a bird I'd have shot him!"

"Why, I thought that if a pointer did not retrieve that he was worthless."

"Oh, if you only could have seen them! They were beautiful creatures—and beyond price, too—I know that from the value that was set on them."

Members of the Hurricane Club, so far away--what will you say when that opinion reaches you?

ELLEN ALICE.

say when that opinion reaches you!
Boston Highlands, Nov. 16, 1878.

Peculiarly appropriate is the following on the caprices of judges of dog shows, now that we have to select a new judge or judges. To those conversant with shows there are ear-marks which point very conclusively to gentlemen who are known on this side of the water. It will not be difficult to individualize "the judge who boasts of the largest experience of show dogs of any gentleman in the kingdom." Our strictures on the English Kennel Club we presume have not been forgotten. We characterized the active members of it as a lot of dog jockeys, and were taken to task for saying so, by our English cotemporary the *Country*, whose remarks showed such a desire to either toady or conceal the facts, or the ignorance it ascribed to us that we treated them with the same indifference we have those of a home cotemporary. We could have told the *Country* some queer things which it ought to have known—facts from the most reliable source. The article we copy is from *Land and Water* and written by Mr. G. Thorpe Bartram who shows how the members of the Kennel Club get their prizes.

We have now almost run through the list of dog shows for 1878, and as yet without any apparent sign of improvement in the system of judging or its application. Surely, by this time it should be clear why certain dogs are declared to be better than others of the same breed; instead of which, we see dogs of quite opposite types winning in the same class.

The judges that so frequently officiate cannot, I should say, feel satisfied when they review their decisions. They stultify themselves over and over again. One day they give a dog a first prize, and then within a few days pass over him in favor of another dog which a day or so before in the same company failed to score even an H.C. Classes that contain many dogs that have won first and second prizes are by the judge that has awarded them declared to have no merit!

I instance sporting dogs as most directly concerning my readers. It is because I feel very strongly the absurdity of these decisions, and the like of them, that I venture to draw attention to this subject, earnestly desiring, as I do, to see the efforts of breeders of our sporting dogs—gentlemen who spend much valuable time and money in endeavoring to breed to a high standard—suitably recognized, peculiarly recompensed they can hardly expect to be. All they ask for is a system of judging that will ensure honors being bestowed according to merit, and not, as now, by chance.

Again, they say we have no security that merit will take its right position, and that our dogs are robbed of half the honor of winning, because it is more than probable that in a few days in the same company he will not even get a card. All this is too true. Do we not all feel that where merit does not win by its own right, and has to share the honors that chance bestows, it affords but

and has to share the honors that chance bestows upon a poor reward for the many years of careful breeding, and study of the breed, that the exhibitors of to-day bestow upon the various breeds included in our dog show prize lists? Many of my readers will say we are only too well acquainted with these detestable facts, but what is to be done to prevent their continuance? There appears to me only one method of putting an end to the uncertain way that prizes are now awarded. It is to have *special judges*—viz.: gentlemen that have had both breeding and exhibiting experience of the dogs they are called upon to judge, and then compel them to judge by a recognized standard of points; the dog nearest approaching this standard to be considered the winning dog. I am quite sure that exhibitors and the sporting public only desire that merit should win, and they are calling out loudly for men that are capable of judging up to a standard. They are getting heartily tired of subjecting their dogs to those who never even owned a dog of the breed in their lives. Only a glance at the judges as appointed at our large shows will make it clear that no reasonable care is taken to secure those judges that can be fairly called specialists. Gentlemen are brought forward to adjudicate upon various classes of dogs that, as I before remarked, have had no means of knowing the points of the breed. Distrust the satisfaction at the awards are the result.

Another of the evils that arise from want of knowledge on the part of the judges is this: Conscious that they are not masters of their position, they "back" the men with the dogs. They feel pretty safe in awarding a prize to a gentleman who has established himself as a successful breeder and exhibitor. The effect of this is that often dogs—desperately inferior animals, too—get into the prize list through the reputation for success of their owner. The truth of this is testified many times during the year. I know it will be said that the gentlemen appointed to judge ought to be impartial and superior to such influence. Just

so; but from the evidence afforded, we find that they are subject to the same influences as other men. It will help to illustrate the justice of these remarks if I instance a few cases bearing on the point. Let us see how those best acquainted with the weaknesses of judges—from being judges themselves—estimate the importance of a reputation on the decisions given at dog shows. During the last Crystal Palace show, held under 'the auspices of the Kennel Club, we find the president of the Kennel Club, when he feels his dogs hard pressed by other competitors, even considers it necessary that the judge should be fully conscious that they are his property, and he accordingly leads out his own dogs before the judge that he has in committee appointed to officiate, and is rewarded for his knowledge of human nature. Again, we see two dogs that had changed hands previous to the show, were, to secure their success for their new owners, led into the ring, by arrangement, by the keepers with whom they had been previously associated. The fact of such matters being arranged by leading men in the doggy world speaks volumes. Oft-times men are engaged and paid to lead out dogs for unknown exhibitors, because they have been connected with successful dogs! This is how those best acquainted with judges estimate the influence of a name. Another gentleman, a judge, too, and a member of the K. C., travels hundreds of miles only to lead out before the judges dogs that do not belong to him. The reason is obvious. He feels his reputation will assist his father to win with the kennel that once belonged to him. It cannot be because it is thought the dogs will show themselves better with him, because they by their action make it clear they do not even know him. We could go on *ad libitum*, but one more case will be sufficient for our purpose. It is now notorious that a gentleman that has been most successful with only two dogs, has fully recognized the necessity of the judge knowing to whom the dogs belong. He will never allow his dogs, good as they are, to go to a show unless he or his brother is there to lead them out before the judges. He frequently laughs at it, and says: "They might not know my dogs unless I was with them." He attributes much of his success to the early recognition of the fact that a reputation for success in any breed of dogs has a great influence on the judge, especially the all-round judges. I believe I am right in saying that the "first gentleman in the land" does not care to exhibit so often as he otherwise would because he feels his livery has an unjust influence. Then there is the fact that many exhibitors descend to toadying the judges to get into a favorable position. This goes far to show that they recognize that personal feeling has an influence on the opinion formed by the judges.

It does not suit every exhibitor to go everywhere with his dogs, neither does toadying agree with all; but I am not quite sure, as "Ouida" says, but that "the toady in the long run gets the most cakes and ale." This should not be so. The animals, and the animals only, should be considered by the judges of live stock. As it is, the honest exhibitor feels he has to do battle with influences he despises.

To me it does not appear a very difficult matter to correct the effect of possible favoritism or inefficiency. Why not let the dogs be led out before the judges by the men in charge of the dogs at the show, and then keep the judging ring clear of all but the judges? It seems to me ridiculous to make a rule that dogs shall not be allowed in the ring with anything on them that can be said to distinguish them from each other, and yet at the same time allow the owners of the dogs to lead them out before the judges. The very fact of making the rule referred to by the Kennel Club, for use at dog shows, tells us that they acknowledge the necessity of it, and yet they themselves deliberately to do away with all the good intended by the adoption of this rule, by themselves leading out their own dogs before the judges, that they have themselves appointed! It will be said that the dogs soon become known to the judges as well as the masters, but we maintain that the champion classes will correct this, as if a dog can, by his unaided merit, get selected three times for premier honors in the open classes (after which he goes into the champion), the highest end of dog shows as far as he is concerned has been attained. He is then, providing his pedigree is correct, equally as reliable a dog to breed from as if he had won hundreds of prizes. That the best dogs can be selected by special judges, even where the judging is private, has been proved beyond a doubt. I think there are many objections to be taken to private judging, which I need not here enumerate, and I see no occasion for its adoption, because the advantages of public judging as at present enjoyed need not interfere in any way with the dog's position, as presented to the judge.

There is this disadvantage in private judging—exhibitors have not the advantage of seeing the dogs led out together, which is to many a matter of great importance, to observant breeders especially; and there would not be any hindrance to fair decisions being given, providing that those interested were permitted to be silent spectators of the judging. If this plan were adopted at all shows it would soon bring us face to face with the real state of things. We should soon find that merit, that is a particular stamp of dog nearest the accepted standard of points, would win the prizes, or the judges would make their incompetency clear to all by the inconsistency of their awards. If dogs cannot be judged correctly apart from their owners, why, then, dog shows are a complete farce; and if dogs are judged on their merits, I see no reason for their masters being permitted to accompany them before the judges, or any cause for judges desiring the use of a catalogue. Before sportsmen will be made to feel the influence for good of these exhibitions of dogs, they must be convinced of the soundness of the awards, and the sooner measures are taken to secure this end, the better it will be for those interested in the breeding of sporting and other dogs for exhibition. We hope soon to see some action taken by the kennel club (as they claim for themselves to be the leaders of canine matters), so that they may make the position of merit more secure, and so give a stimulus to breeding to a standard of excellence.

I would not have this understood as the wall of an unfortunate or disappointed exhibitor, and may say I have won cups and first prizes under seven different judges; but it is written because I desire, if possible, to assist in raising the position of dog shows to a higher level in public estimation, and I do trust ere long that something will be done, so that we may hear no more of the occasionally successful as taunted with being lucky, and the continually successful as being within the clique.

—GEORGE BARTON.

FOX TERRIERS.—In an article on fox-terriers in the London *Country* "Peeping Tom," Mr. T. H. Scott, who visited the last

St. Louis and Boston shows writes:

"I wish to say that I am no advocate of what is now called a long head; a terrier is not naturally a long-headed dog, except as compared with a pug or bulldog, and I quite agree, by long experience, with "Rusticus," when he says that there is not one long-headed dog in ten with the leading characteristics of the head; and so long as a dog's head has the true terrier expression, I should always hold it subservient to make and shape."

IN TENNESSEE.—Mr. D. C. Sanborn finding the farmers around Rogersville, Ohio, opposed to shooting over their land, has taken his string for the Nashville field trials—Nelle, Strathroy, Jennie and Dan—to Riceville, Tenn., where he will remain until the trials.

Retrievers and Irish Water Spaniels.

St. Louis, Mo.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Since agitating the subject of retrievers in your columns some eighteen months ago, I have had much conversation and still more correspondence with owners, or would-be possessors of specimens of the breed, but as these have, as a rule, been confined to praise of their dogs or inquiries as to where purchases could be made, I have not seen much practical good result from the opening of the question. In vaunting the black English retriever I was perfectly aware that he would require no recommendation from me were he only more generally known in the States, and therefore I believed that his not being so was solely due to the paucity of numbers of the breed that had crossed the water. In this conviction I suggested that it would well repay breeders to have some shipped from England, and to breed for the market here. I have not heard of this having been done in a single case, but I have gathered enough facts as to how few English black retrievers there are in America, to still further convince me of the advisability of importation, or at any rate the careful preservation and cautious breeding from the specimens now over here.

Personally the effect of retriever ventilation has been most satisfactory to me as, his attention having by it been drawn to the advisability of care in the selection of a mate for his bitch, Mr. Smale, of Fairmont, in Minnesota, secured the services of a very fine imported dog for his slut, which is of a breed that has been kept for many generations past by his family in Yorkshire; and from a very handsome bitch pup which resulted from that union I hope to keep myself in retrievers for the rest of my time, but the paucity of which I write forces me to look a very long time ahead to secure a fitting dog for me to breed from.

I notice an advertisement in your columns for the sale of some puppies got by Lord Nelson from Mr. Gorse's kennel, and even in England should not look the least farther a-field than him for a stud dog. Mr. Gorse's breed having for quite forty years been recorded the best in Great Britain. For some reason or other the breeding of retrievers was, till lately, recognized as appertaining to the duties and a perquisite of the game-keeper class in England, only one or two puppies, to keep up the breed, having been retained on an estate, and in consequence there have been but few great retriever kennels, such as Mr. Gorse's, and naturally but few such specimens as his Jet, Windham and Nelson were ever seen. He has, I believe entirely, bred the curly coated, which is perhaps the most fashionable, though both the smooth coated, the wavy, and the flat, shaggy animals are perhaps quite as useful; indeed, I do not believe that curly coated as both parents may be the whelps are invariably curly; flat, smooth, or wavy may certainly be found in the same litter from any flat-coated parents. Similarly the presence of a modicum of white cannot be considered as condemnatory of the breed, as the offspring of parents, both black as Erebus, often show a little white, generally on the chest, and which, though not reckoned fashionable, is purely capricious, and therefore should not be heavily penalized on the bench. The continuation of the advertisement to which I have alluded, through more than a single issue of your paper surprises me much, as though Mr. Smale's bitch cannot claim any such aristocratic connections as Lord Nelson, undoubtedly must plead guilty to, he was I know overrun with applications for puppies, whilst mental arithmetical powers of the highest order are necessary for me to remember the number of really good sportsmen who are anxious to own specimens as soon as I breed from Night, the bitch he gave me, and who, by the by, is now in her first heat. Possibly the apathy on the first, and avidity on the second, part is due to the fact that neither of us proposed to sell our pups, though the very moderate price of a fiver should never prevent a sportsman from securing a dog of a breed pre-eminent for its beauty, courage, tenderness, companionship and general utility, especially when from such a strain as Mr. Gorse's.

Whilst writing about the retriever as I now do the question of comparison between him and the red Irish water spaniel is forced into consideration. I am a great admirer of the latter, and would in no way be a detractor from his merits, but I observe that the fashion into which he seems to have fallen in the United States is greatly at the expense of the retriever, who I cannot but believe to be his superior in every respect. In looks, temper, symmetry and power the Patlander seems to me to be almost insignificant by the side of his black rival. He should measure only some twenty inches in height, and be strong, of course in proportion; whilst the retriever out-tops him by several inches, weighing from seventy to one hundred pounds, and with a nearly double carrying capacity. The spaniel is a veritable plodder in comparison with the splendid striding gallop of the other, who will make nothing of a five-barred gate with an old jack hare in his mouth; and the affection and companionship of the retriever far exceeds that of the Irishman.

On land the spaniel must, for the reasons given above, be inferior to the retriever, even if we grant (which I do not do personally) that their noses are equal, and I am convinced that in water the retriever has no superior, his Labrador descent ensures that much. Perhaps the best Irish water spaniels ever shown in England belonged to Mr. Lindoe, of the Royal Engineers, and though of these Rake was first-class, his Blarney was the best. The latter was an intimate friend of mine in Malta, and would do nearly as much for me as for his master in and out of water; yet I had a bull dog, that in it could discount him, while he again, except in his wonderful diving ability, could not hold a candle to most of the retrievers that I have owned. To speak of Mr. Lindoe's Irish spaniels, is much the same as to speak of Mr. Gorse's retrievers, as far as relative excellence is concerned, and the comparison is therefore of value.

Adherents of the spaniel theory in the States claim the following as advantages over retrievers: First, color, and second, superiority of coat for winter water. Brown may possibly have some advantage over black in duck shooting, as by reason of its nearness to the color of dead rushes it may be less apt to scare wild fowl, but I am so far prejudiced as not to attach much value to the distinction, as a dog is the least conspicuous object in a boat, and in blind or flight shooting a well-broken retriever is always hidden, even if it is only behind the form of his master, and in a crawl to open water he will obey the order to stay behind the bush or weeds from which the stalk is commenced. In the fens of Lincolnshire or on the Norfolk Broads, where by far the best wild fowl shooting in England is to be had, the dog used, whether he be the pure bred of the squire, or the crossed lurcher of the poacher or professional duck shooter, is almost invariably black, and though Irishmen may naturally point out that on Lough Corrib or the Shannon the prevailing hue is red, it may be considered certain that if the color made any great difference the spaniel would long ago have superseded the retriever of the English wild fowler.

As to the second point, that of coat, it is urged by admirers of the spaniel that nature has given him a certain oiliness about the roots of his coat which allows him to remain longer in the water, especially if very cold, than the retriever, and also that, owing to it, he becomes a less objectionable companion when lifted into a boat, by reason of his coat having absorbed less water; on both of these considerations as well as their sequence, that of the dog's lesser liability to take cold, I should like to be satisfied be-

fore giving the spaniel a credit for it, which could be easily done by weighing a dog of each breed before sending them into water, keeping them swimming for a certain time and then weighing them again directly they landed, the proportional difference would settle the question.

Many years past I saw about four specimens of a splendid breed of Irish water spaniels which materially differed from those usually seen; they must have stood about twenty-five or twenty-six inches at the shoulder, were more ridgy than curly and had no curl top-knot; I believe they came from near Limerick, and had all the style and nearly all of the virtues of the retriever, but it is not of such that I am at present treating, they were even then very scarce and commanded immense prices, and I don't know whether they can be got now.

Mr. friend Mr. Cundy, of Owatonna, Wis., proposes to produce a model dog by crossing the Irish spaniel with the Chesapeake Bay dog, a union which at first would seem to promise a catastrophe second only to the "Cyprus Hybrid;" but he thoroughly knows what he is about, and I wish him every success; indeed, so far as trying to get him the best specimens of the spaniel I must plead guilty to being *particeps criminis* in his departure from old established theories; the Labrador-setter cross must at first have seemed a bold innovation on custom, and yet has resulted admirably, and it is quite possible that Mr. Cundy's speculative cross may yet give us what we are all looking for, a retrieving dog perfect in all respects.

UBIQUE.

A Few Dog Pictures.

BOSTON, MASS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The lover of dogs seldom has an opportunity to see and enjoy so many pictures of his favorites at one time as we had the other day, unless it be at some avowed exhibition of sporting pieces, like that given by the Massachusetts Kennel Club last spring.

Remembering a very cordial invitation extended some time ago we made the ascent of innumerable flights of stairs, and dropped nearly exhausted upon the lounge in the studio of Frank W. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers received us very cordially, and evinced as much pleasure in showing the pictures he had made of his canine friends as John or Robert Nesbitt would in parading the last importations of the Harvard Kennel Club. The first picture which caught our eye, was a small drawing on wood of Countess Vesta, just ready for the engraver's burin, and when finished will adorn the pages of this paper.

We next saw an oil painting of four little fox-terrier pups playing in some straw. They made a very pleasing study; and one copied from life, being a litter out of Al. Watt's Vixen, by his Turk, both of whom are of good pedigree.

A large lemon and white setter's head stared at us from the canvas, and we readily understood why it was called "Who whistled?" A life-size Gordon's head, with a quail in its mouth very forcibly reminded us that the law was now off.

Dr. Greenough's black and white setter Moll is a good portrait, but not so pleasing as a nearly life-size picture of his Ned, who is a very well formed animal, beautifully marked, and stands with head erect, feet well placed, and stern extended.

A winter scene, showing a Scotch terrier trembling with the cold and looking beseechingly at the closed door, caused us to feel a slight shiver.

We found in one corner the outline of a composition, which we think will tax our friend's powers to the utmost. He calls it: "Why Jack did not eat his Supper," and represents a very common kennel experience of one dog eating his food and at the same time preventing his companion from partaking with him.

Two large companion pictures called "Opposition to Imposition" represent very naturally both sides of a rat hole in some dilapidated out-building, a cat watching on one side and a bull-terrier on the other; near the cat is an old-fashioned rat trap, which probably is to the animals the "imposition," as likely to interfere with their legitimate occupation. "An Unexpected Visitor" is well rendered. Two kittens in their play suddenly become aware of the presence of a diminutive sky-terrier who seems to enjoy very calmly their alarm.

We had nearly forgotten, perhaps because it is so small, but to our mind one of his best compositions called "A Sportsman's Luck." The sportsman, with gun reversed under his arm, followed by a brace of setters with dejected heads, is slowing forcing his way against a driving rain-storm. This is merely a study from which a larger one is to be made. It will recall similar experiences to the minds of many of our readers.

Besides these, which we have described very cursorily, Mr. Rogers has two paintings now on exhibition which the art critics of the daily press have spoken so well about that we quote their words:

"At Doll & Richards's is a painting of a brindle terrier by F. W. Rogers, which, in its way, is the best thing he has yet done. The dog lies curled up asleep, but so lightly as to make one feel that in a second he might spring up full of the nervous energy of his race. The peculiar action of repose is expressed admirably; the picture is full of life and substance, showing that the artist has spent his Summer to good advantage, having advanced much in drawing and as much in painting. The former is shown by the firm, sure modelling; the latter in the rich, full tones so carefully and yet so confidently given. There ought to be a good future for a young artist who can do a thing like this."

"Mr. Frank Rogers in his last picture, a nearly life-sized portrait of the fox-hound Bugler, has fairly surpassed most of his former efforts, if not all of them. In saying this we are fully aware that there has been very little criticism on several that he has painted within the last year. Here he has an unusually fine subject. It is a splendid specimen of the full-blooded fox-hound. Any dog fancier would be enthusiastic over the subject, and those who have any fondness for dogs and are but little informed on the 'points' cannot but admire the animal. The dog is quietly at rest, lying down on his blanket at the end of his chain. The drawing is free and firm; the composition is all that can be desired; and the modeling is accurate throughout. No artist but one who has an eye educated to this work by studying the canine race, to which must be added well-founded confidence in himself and natural inclination to the work, could have painted this as Mr. Rogers has."

Bugler is now three years old and owned by Charles Brown of North Somerville, Mass.; coupled with Piper, he took the first prize at the bench show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club last spring.

MAJOR.

The Witchery of Retrieving.

BY KIT KILLBIRD.

I have ever been of the opinion that whips and force collars are baneful agents in this branch of a dog's education, and should properly be relegated to the province of hard-headed, stubborn and willful subjects, and the longer I live and handle the canine pupil the stronger rooted do my convictions become.

There is far more inhumanity than good sense or a knowledge of the dog's nature exhibited by advocates of brutal force and the practitioners of principles involved in the ways and means which they adopt, which serve, I must confess, to attain or hasten the

ends of ambitious handlers, but fail to make the subject perform with the pride and fearlessness of a volunteer and the discipline of a regular.

Come then, reader, if you have already preserved a vernal blossom from your kennel yard, that's now prepared e'en to arrest, with unerring nose and keen, the breath of Eolus, upon autumnal winds, tainted with the grateful odor of little Bob White. Think twice, aye, thrice and more ere you adopt other devices than those which good common sense may prompt, or other modes of exercise than those which the glove or bouncing ball supply.

Should the wheels of business on the mercantile track before the store, the banking or the counting house await your presence at nine; or you are a farmer and the lowing herd and squealing swine beg your garnered grain, then you must quit you couch at six, have a snug fire in a spare room—make it yourself, and you'll feel all the better for it—and before any one is stirring call "pup" in for a "brush," and talk to and joke him while you get his playthings ready and are stealing a quiet "fog-killer" to put your bark in trim.

We will not suppose this to be your first trial, but take for granted that you have thrown a ball or glove for him to bring at least three or four times before, and that now he is somewhat expectant of his exercise—I may say his genuine fun—and is dancing with delight to be able to run and seek his object and fetch it to the cheerful "Ingle," and to have master say: "Bully dog!" Stroke him along the back and ribs, taper his tail, and to look and feel right out of his eyes that without this dog no world there'd be for him.

After "pup" has brought now from behind the door, off of every chair, and has learned to pull his glove to him with his paw, when it is too far on the table for his mouth to reach, hold him by you with one hand, and with the other make a feint as of throwing, and bring the glove behind your back or under your leg, saying at same time "Fetch, fetch!" or, "Go fetch," and after he starts and stops to wonder at this trick, toss the glove upward and beyond him against the wall without his seeing the motion of your hand. Such delight will now be evinced at this reward for his steady gazing and patience as you never saw before, and he will return with his prize with renewed spirit and earnestness.

Presto! you have a ball now in your hand in lieu of the glove, a solid India rubber one, too, small enough for "pup" to take in his mouth and which he cannot gnaw and pull on, and not so small but that he will be obliged to hold up his head to prevent its falling out of his mouth, compelling him to come with a high and proud bearing.

Did you ever see, reader, a pup slip up on his stern or fall "ker-thump" on his ribs in his vain efforts to stop the skipping, fleeting and deceptive object of his search? Then cast your ball temple-alley-like along the floor and towards the bottom of the wall, which will be sure to beat "pup" by a yard or so to the wainscot, where, rebounding, it comes tearing rat-like right back on its course and between four feeble legs that now go up as aforesaid from the body's impetus, and leave somebody's little dog sprawling on the treacherous floor. Ten to one you now get the ball first every time, and which you must throw back to him easily and solace him with an opportunity of retrieving, and cover up the misfortune which prompts him inwardly to say: "Slips that time."

This diversion is not intended any more for the benefit of your pupil, than to supply proper food for your own humor and perhaps fickle temper without the control of which no one is fitted to undertake the management of a well-bred dog. While you make yourself companionable at this early age of the puppy, by rewarding him and caressing him, you command the same regard as does the big school boy of the little one when he fights his battles for him and takes him to his bed at night.

Now open the bed-room door if you are near one, and extend pup's circuit and range a bit further, by throwing the ball along the length of two rooms, saying, "Fetch, fetch it here," each time; now into the wood-box and under the bed where there is not any glass, and if you are not a newly-made Benedict visions of broom-sticks will not mar the unadulterated pleasure attendant upon this branch of tuition, and pup will undoubtedly reap a double benefit, and you may conclude these exercises by whistling a *matinee*.

Tunica, La.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Poisons.

I am not the dog-poisoner. If that foul fiend were pointed out to me in the street, I most assuredly would use my influence to lynch him on the nearest lamp-post. Not being that cruel and sin-laden wretch, I am necessarily in the dark as to the kind of poison most commonly used, but responding to a request made in this *Journal* a week or two ago, I think I can, in few words, give some hints on canine toxicology which may be useful to those who may have the misfortune to have valuable animals drugged. We medical men usually divide the best known poisons into three classes, calling them narcotics, irritants, and narcotico-irritants, and our plan of treatment when poison has been swallowed is to endeavor to promote its discharge from the system by emetics, etc., and to try, by antidotes, to counteract the operation of that portion which cannot be so discharged.

I should imagine that the poisons most commonly thrown down to dogs were in the form of powders of great strength and virulence, and such as could be easily introduced into a bone or morsel of meat of any kind. It is really a pity that the sale of poisonous drugs act should not be more rigorously enforced, such enforcement, combined with the efforts of long-headed detectives—who, by-the-way, are few and far between—would be the best protection against dog-poisoning. Nay, by-the-way, there is one other—and now I want, if possible, to hit some dog-owners straight across the knuckles. I mean that class of them who keep dogs to be an annoyance to their neighbors. Dogs should on no account be allowed to become so, either by staying out at night, roaming abroad without a human companion by day, or keeping people awake by their howlings, which latter they never will do if properly housed, watered, and fed. If our canine favorites were better looked after and more sensibly used, it is my firm conviction that cases of poisoning would be rare enough, aye, and rabies too.

The commonest symptoms of poisoning are fits of vomiting and retching, in which the contents of the stomach are discharged, with frothy matter and mucous, dark, and often mixed with blood. There is great thirst, and the poor animal seems not in pain only, but in agony. There may also be purging, lockjaw, distressing fits, or fainting. The dog may be lying down, constantly moaning, except when the fits come on, with blood passing from the mouth and nostrils; or he may frequently utter sharp and plaintive cries. Although there are several diseases which simulate poisoning, still, taking concomitant circumstances into account—the suddenness of the onset, and perhaps the fact that the dog has been in some likely spot to pick up something—the accident is not difficult to diagnose. Now, when cases of this kind occur, our action must be decided and prompt, whether we know the kind of poison that has been swallowed or not. Unfortunately, we seldom know this, although in one case at

least—say phosphorus—the peculiar smell would help our diagnosis. However, we cannot be far wrong to give an emetic as soon as possible. The handiest is probably mustard, but, being hot, it is difficult to drench the dog with it. People who keep dogs should always have a small supply of medicaments handy, and the sulphate of zinc should be one of them. From ten grains up to a teaspoonful should be mixed in a few ounces—two to three—of water, and poured down the dog's throat. From five to twenty grains of the sulphate of copper in a little water often acts speedily and well.

We must next look about for an antidote. If the poison were either arsenic or corrosive sublimate, raw eggs would undoubtedly do good, or oil and lime-water for the former and flour made into a paste with milk for the latter. The antidote to phosphorus is to keep up the vomiting by frequent drenching with gum or barley water, and administering magnesia in large doses. If antimony—tartar emetic—be the poison, encourage the vomiting by draughts of warm milk, and give from three to ten grains of tannic acid, with the view of rendering the poison inert. The same antidote has been employed where poison arose from strychnine or morphia, after emetics have done all the work they could. Olive oil is also used against strychnine, the animal being kept warm, quiet, and dry, and chloroform administered to diminish the painful spasms.

Animal charcoal is a very good antidote to quite a number of deadly poisons, and it is also a very safe one; it can be given in large doses without being productive of anything but good. It has the power of absorbing the poison and rendering it inert.

I am fully aware that this very short paper is anything but perfect. I trust, however, that the reader will find in it some few hints which may be serviceable in time of need.—GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N., in *Live Stock Journal*.

Mr. Davidson Again.

(From *Forest and Stream*, Nov. 14, 1878.)

MONROE, Nov. 9, 1878.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—That some tales are lies from end to end was never more fully demonstrated to me than on reading in the *CHICAGO FIELD* of November 9 an article entitled, "He Who Excuses Himself Accuses Himself." The whole article is one continued train of falsehoods, malicious and base, with the slight exception of, in part, what he says of the dog Charm. When Mr. Whitman bought the dog from me he did so with the full understanding that I did not value him as a field dog. What he paid for him, whether fifty or five hundred dollars, is no more Mr. Rowe's business than it is my business that he should now be soliciting orders for pups out of Blanche and Peg (Leicester—Dart's) at fifty dollars each. Or his business that I thought I could buy better for one-half that sum. I take no exception to his combining the business of dog-breeding with that of editing and peddling a newspaper.

That Mr. Whitman has bred a puppy by Charm not only good looking, but good enough to win fairly second place in the Nursery Stakes at the Minnesota field trials, is a thing of the past, notwithstanding Mr. Rowe's futile attempts at showing any fraud, in which he has ingloriously failed.

The mere assertions of Mr. Rowe are no proof whatever of anything farther than a malicious disposition, his whole motive being "rule or ruin," unless when he is toadying to influence or position—then his dependent, servile nature crops out. When I am shown by some competent authority, not the *CHICAGO FIELD*, that the Minnesota Kennel Club cannot take care of its own affairs, and that the National American Kennel Club is the proper place to bring this matter up, then I at once accept his invitation to bring it before them.

Mr. Rowe has no control over my actions. I am perfectly independent of him, and can go with whom I please and where I please without asking his consent, and will not allow him to dictate to me in matters which are purely my own; and decline any further controversy with one whose paper is notoriously known for stirring up strife and ungenerous feelings amongst sportsmen, and I will not be drawn into personalities by him. Knowing his own wants, I am pleased to learn that he has become possessed of a cap he has so long justly merited, and toward which his friends ought to have contributed long ago, with the motto of "Concentrated Infamy" inscribed in large letters of brass in the most conspicuous place.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

The Detroit Bench Show of Dogs.

DETROIT, MICH.

EDITOR *CHICAGO FIELD*:—The following is the list of prizes which the committee of this show offer. The special prizes are not included, as they are not yet complete. As Detroit is the first show to be held next year, we are anxious to make it a success, and as Detroit was the first to hold a regular classified bench show, we hope to receive good support from all parts of the country. Our vice-presidents and committee are composed of the best sportsmen, who will do all in their power to make the show a success.

Rule 7 has been changed so as to read that all the progeny of imported setters shall go into the imported classes, also that no dog can be entered in more than one class, except that they can enter in the special classes.

The special prize list will be printed separately, but the regular prize lists can now be had by addressing me, room 15, Merrill Hall.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

DIVISION I.—SPORTING DOGS.

- CLASS 1.—Imported English setter dogs.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 2.—Imported English setter bitches.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 3.—(From imported stock).—English setter puppy (dog or bitch) under 12 months.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 4.—Native English setter dogs.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 5.—Native English setter bitches.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 6.—Native English setter puppy (dog or bitch) under twelve months.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 7.—Imported Irish setter dogs.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 8.—Imported Irish setter bitches.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 9.—From imported stock.—Irish setter puppy (dog or bitch) under twelve months.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 10.—Native Irish setter dogs.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 11.—Native Irish setter bitches.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 12.—Native Irish setter puppies (dog or bitch) under twelve months.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 13.—Gordon setter dogs.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 14.—Gordon setter bitches.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 15.—Gordon setter puppies (dog or bitch) under twelve months.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 16.—Pointer dogs over fifty-five pounds weight.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 17.—Pointer bitches over fifty-five pounds weight.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 18.—Pointer dogs under fifty-five pounds weight.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
- CLASS 19.—Pointer bitches under 50 lbs. weight.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.

- CLASS 20.—Pointer puppies (dog or bitch) under 12 months.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20.
- CLASS 21.—Irish water spaniels.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver cup, or cash \$5.
- CLASS 22.—Retrieving water spaniels (other than pure Irish).—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver cup, or cash \$5.
- CLASS 23.—Cocker spaniels.—For the best, dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 24.—Field spaniels (other than cockers).—For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 25.—Fox-hounds.—For the best couple (dogs or bitches), silver cup or \$15; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 26.—Beagles.—For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 27.—Dachshunds.—For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 28.—Fox-terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$15; second best, silver cup, or cash \$5.
- CLASS 29.—Greyhounds.—For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 30.—Scottish deer-hounds.—Best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best silver medal.

DIVISION II.—NON-SPORTING DOGS.

- CLASS 31.—St. Bernards.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 32.—Newfoundlands.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 33.—Shepherd or Collie dogs, (rough or smooth coated).—For the best dog or bitch, silver cup or cash \$10; second best, \$5.
- CLASS 34.—Bull terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 35.—Black-and-tan terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 36.—Skye terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 37.—Yorkshire terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 38.—Scottish terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 39.—Toy terriers, (rough or smooth coated, under 5 lbs weight).—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 40.—Pugs.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; second best, silver medal.
- CLASS 41.—Miscellaneous.—For any breed of dogs that have not been assigned a regular class, silver medals will be awarded.
- CLASS 42.—Trick dogs.—For the best performing trick dog, the judges will award a silver medal.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

A number of special prizes have been donated, a separate list of which will be issued as soon as completed. M. S. Smith & Co., manufacturers of jewelry, &c., donate a handsome prize valued at \$50.

CHAS. LINCOLN, Sup't.

The New Missouri Kennel.

St. Louis, Mo.

EDITOR *CHICAGO FIELD*:—In company with Mr. Walsh, a clever sportsman and excellent shot, from Ottawa, Kansas, on Wednesday last, I made a very pleasant visit to the newly established Missouri kennel, located on Arsenal road within a short distance from Tower Grove Park and the far-famed Shaw's Garden, near this city. This kennel has been established here during the past six months and is operated by Mr. S. A. Kaye, lately of Chicago. The generous recognition on the part of our resident sportsmen of Mr. Kaye's abilities as a trainer, evinced by their substantial support to his enterprise encourages me in the belief that a few words concerning his kennel in the *CHICAGO FIELD* will be read with interest.

The buildings occupied by Mr. Kaye are those of the old county farm—a half dozen in number, and with the exception of one or two, are built of brick. The main building is three stories in height and at a distance resembles a female seminary or boarding school building in size, shape and external appearance. In a portion of this main building Mr. Kaye resides, while to the rear of it are smaller buildings which have been put into order for the care and comfort of the fifty or more dogs now under his charge. There is a building for exercising the dogs in bad weather; a building containing several strong built pens for bitches, when they are to be kept separate from their male friends. Another building which is divided off into sleeping berths, where each dog is chained at night and the door securely locked. A building for feeding, a building for keeping puppies to themselves, a building for everything under the sun imaginable in connection with the wants and desires of a kennel manager, room for a thousand dogs for that matter, and the entire place is as clean, tidy and bright as a new dollar.

Mr. Kaye sends daily to the insane asylum adjoining his farm for the after-dinner scraps of that extensive institution, upon which the dogs are fed—a capital and economical idea this. No better food for dogs could be desired—composed, as it is, largely of vegetable matter, with a sprinkling of meat, a very palatable, digestible and healthy mess.

Upon the day of my visit, Lady, a beautiful liver-and-white pointer bitch, owned by Mr. J. H. Whitman, of Chicago, gave birth to eleven nicely marked puppies—nine dogs and two bitches—sired by Prince Royal, he by Lilly's Ranger out of Queen. They are a promising lot. Royal Sis, a blue blood Rattler—Daisy puppy, eight months old, is simply perfect for field use, and is owned by Mr. Kaye. His Irish setter Scotchby, by Ranger out of Floss, is a fine animal and the mother of four interesting puppies by Berkeley—all of which are now in the kennel. Rock, a fine large liver-and-white pointer, also belongs to Mr. Kaye's collection, as does Queen of the Lake, a beautiful Irish water-spaniel, by Bob out of Bridget.

Among the boarders and dogs in Mr. Kaye's hands for training are Dr. Carson's Paddy, (Thorsten—Loo II.), a grand Irish setter two years of age. Miss Josie McKellop's Jersey, and Diana, lemon-and-white setters, Blamarck stock, beautiful dogs and good workers in the field, are here boarded. Mr. Carl Daenzer's Feltman, a fine imported Gordon, is here for board and training, but his education having been neglected for two years, he will, we fear, try the patience of his teacher. Mr. Capelle's Erick and Mr. Paul's Zete—litter brother and sister, by Sting II. out of Mr. Munson's imported Kate—are receiving their first lessons, and are doing well. Mr. Albright's Dick, a liver-and-white pointer and a fine fellow, is here taken care of and exercised. Dr. Michel's Spot, a lemon-and-white pointer; Mr. Marigold's Boss, a black-and-white setter, and Mr. Gall's Fritzzy, an Irish setter, all have excellent points and deserve notice. Mr. Kaye's kennel, so far, is a success, and we are glad to see that his efforts to furnish the sportsmen of St. Louis with a capital boarding and training school for their dogs is appreciated.

S. W. P.

DRUID AS A STUD DOG.—Detroit, Mich.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I saw in a recent issue of your paper a letter signed F. B. Farnsworth, relating to the getting powers of Druid, in which he makes the statement that Livy, who had visited Druid had whelped but two puppies. Now, I wish to state that which will place the boot on the other leg. My blue belton bitch Mell visited Druid once only (in my presence), March 19, 1878, and on May 18, she whelped only the small number of thirteen! The above I send you without any solicitation on the part of Mr. Burges.

L. F. WHITMAN.

THE BOSTON SHOW.—Mr. Chas. Lincoln has been appointed superintendent of the Boston show which is held May 6, 7, 8 and 9, next.

Coursing.

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITOR *CHICAGO FIELD*:—Coursing is one of the many field sports this part of the country is an entire stranger to, and when the face of the country is so well adapted to it from the extent of flat territory, it seems to me a great pity we are obliged (from the absence of the fleetfooted hare) to remain with such a void in the list of our many recreations and pleasures. I think in some respects it takes precedence of shooting, from the fact of being able to follow it as you feel inclined, either on horseback or foot, having the same satisfaction of seeing your dogs work with less fatigue, saying nothing of the many incidents that occur, all adding to the zest of what constitutes a good day's sport. In the first place it requires an expert to find pussy in her seat or form, resembling as she does the color of the soil, and the manner in which she constructs it, by scratching a place the size of herself and just deep enough to bring herself on a level with the surface, squatting so close (like the squirrel on a limb of a tree), that the eye, which is very full and bright, is the first thing you generally catch sight of, and as long as you keep yours fixed on that organ she will never move until kicked up. Should your attention be diverted for a second away she goes, knowing she has been discovered, and never returns to the same seat. It is something marvelous to witness with what rapidity she avoids a brace of fleet greyhounds by doubling and twisting in all directions, and it is her eye that eventually saves her from the dogs' grasp. Laying her long ears close to her shoulders and turning the pupil back by which means she is enabled to watch every movement of her formidable enemy. But for this she could not stand the least chance of evading the long lurches made on her every minute. I have sat on my horse many a time, uttering in my excitement, "Now they have her, now they have her!" but no, not yet, that muse of hers has to be reached somehow, and rather than not go her accustomed way through the hedge she will die, which is often the case, just in the act of making it. A cunning dog knowing from experience that his time has come, by throwing himself right on to her. (This is the spot where the poacher sets his gin.) I remember once while leaning on the top rail of a six-bar gate watching the hare's narrow escapes, her running underneath the lower one, coming with force against my shins, so little notice was she taking of anything before her, when she made a double back under the same rail; the dogs taking it at one bound, coming to a non plus on the other side, wondering what had become of her, for a greyhound only runs by sight, no scent whatever, only when crossed with another breed.

A course is lively work from beginning to the end, seldom lasting in an enclosed cover over fifteen minutes. But this sport to be seen in its perfection is at the Spring meetings, when all the pure bred dogs are entered and matched for large sums. These meetings are held in March generally, down in the low grading grounds, resembling the prairies as far as being level and open is concerned, the only obstruction being the wide ditches used for drainage; but these are crossed and recrossed by both dogs and hare.

The greyhounds used at these meetings are bred to perfection, looking like the Italian, only higher on the leg, but remarkably built for speed; they are brought on the ground in body-clothes, matched, placed in a pair of spring couples, held by a man. The hare is found about two blocks off, giving her a good grace, unseated, the couples spring and away they go. The dog who turns puss first taking the prize; the rear dog picking her up. I should like to hear of the trial being made of importing the hare to these parts, and if any means could be adopted for her safe arrival, and large enough for breeding purposes, being one of the most timid creatures, she would be liable to beat herself to death if caged. I could say more about this but feel trespassing somewhat.

O'S.

WHY TEMPEST WAS TAKEN.—Chicago, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Your pertinent inquiry regarding Tempest I will plainly and honestly answer. The manager of the bench show desired my dogs to remain as they were one of the attractions of the show, and by the rules I had no right to take them away without his consent, all this you very well know. Mr. Waddington had obtained the consent of the manager that Tempest might be excused and having before shot over her, Mr. Waddington desired me to take her along, as he thought some work before the trials would make her more steady, and he could not get away to work her himself. I did not take her from any dishonorable or dishonest motive. I wanted a few days' shooting, and could not take Clipper or Maggie May. Mr. Davidson had three dogs of his own with him, and did not shoot a bird over Tempest, and I hardly think he saw her make more than one point as, although we were in company, each having his own dogs to shoot over, worked them in different localities, though generally in sight of each other. Your insinuations you can continue until dooms-day, if you like, but when you show the same honorable disposition that I have to answer the charges you have made, the public may view your motive as an honorable one, but thus far your abuse and insinuations regarding me and my kennel too plainly show the motive which governs your articles.

J. H. WHITMAN.

[Mr. Whitman acknowledges Mr. Davidson saw Tempest make at least one point. That is what we wanted Mr. Whitman to acknowledge. Monday night (the night before the trials) at Sauk Center we asked Mr. Davidson what sort of a puppy Tempest was, and he replied, "Capital, she's a good one." Mr. Davidson had seen her in the field and prejudged her. We mention this for the reason that we received two letters protesting against Mr. Davidson as a judge, if he was going off shooting with Mr. Whitman, as had been reported. The night Mr. Davidson left for St. Paul he called at our house with Mr. Waller, when, before Mr. Waller, we asked him if he was going off shooting with Mr. Whitman. At that time we thought so highly of Mr. Davidson and had such confidence in him we did not suppose he could be influenced by being off with Mr. Whitman, but feeling confident that if it was known it would cause the fairness of his decisions to be questioned, we intended if he had answered in the affirmative to dissuade him from it. But Mr. Davidson replied "No," and in a tone of voice which satisfied us he understood the importance of the question. Great was our surprise, therefore, when on Friday at the bench show we learned that Mr. Davidson had that morning gone off with Mr. Whitman, and Tempest also. Mr. Whitman had two other dogs with him—one of which he had shot over in Kansas, "Prince Mohawk," why the necessity of Tempest? Mr. Whitman will pardon us, we make no insinuations, but direct charges, that the most outrageous partiality and favoritism were shown his dogs by Mr. Davidson in the trials. And Mr. Whitman is well aware that such an impression was general, for on the night of Wednesday, the second day of the trials, (the night of the day Mr. Davidson had with such determination tried to force Clipper to the front, and every one was feeling outraged over his conduct), all of a sudden Mr. Whitman announced his intention of returning home, as business required him back, notwithstanding he had had it generally understood he intended remaining through the trials. When he reached Chicago, and was asked why he had returned so suddenly he replied that he expected the trials would end in a big fight and he thought it better for him to leave. Mr. Whitman's delicate thrust at our "honor" and "motive," we will not bother to parry further than that our

views of honor differ, as we are on different sides of the fence. We would have been most honorable had we said nothing; but we have exposed the affair and propose to stand our ground and our "motive," Mr. Whitman, and the "honorable disposition" we propose to exhibit.—En.]

THE BRISTOL DOG SHOW.—The Bristol dog show was a success in the quality of the dogs, the arrangements of benching and feeding, and in the attendance. The following are the winners in the classes in which our readers are most interested:

POINTERS.—Large.—Dog: 1st, W. Arkwright (Tramp); 2nd, J. Maryon (Bob); Com., W. M. Bryant (Bang). Bitch: 1st, J. H. Whitehouse (Retue); 2nd, J. K. Bartrum (Nell); High com., W. H. Brewer (Pruess Bon Bon) and R. P. Leach (Alma); Com., E. Bulled (Doll) and E. S. Furedon (Pan). Small.—Dog: 1st, R. P. Leach (Barstow); 2d, J. H. Whitehouse (Wray). Very high com., H. Reece (Rock). Com., R. T. Vetch (Don). A very good class.—Bitch: 1st, J. H. Whitehouse (Lady Pearl); 2d, W. Arkwright (Prude II.). Very high com., S. D. Hine (Helen); High com., J. Edwards (Nellie) and S. D. Hine (Leda).

SETTERS.—English.—Dog: 1st, Major Ireland (Ned); 2d, J. T. Richardson (Bruce); Very high com., J. E. Platt (Rock II.) and J. H. Whitehouse (Cave); High com., J. T. Jackson (Dash). A good class.—Bitch: 1st, Major Ireland (Ruth); 2d, C. J. Fauntleroy (Puff); Very high com., C. J. N. Gray (Jess II.) and S. W. Wildman (Kate). High com., W. Cooper (Duchess) and J. E. Platt (Daphne). Black and tan.—Dog: 1st, J. T. Richardson (Duke); 2d, H. Mapplebeck (Blossom); Very high com., T. H. Salter (Rex II.); High com., C. J. Fauntleroy (Prince), T. Jacobs (Marque), and R. Trevithick (Monarch). Bitch: 1st, H. Mapplebeck (Mona); 2d, J. H. Salter (Countess II.); Very high com., J. T. Richardson (Bee) and R. Trevithick (Stella); High com., S. D. Hine (Mab). Irish.—Dog: 1st, J. T. Richardson (Pam); 2d, C. Osborne (Count Pisco). Bitch: 1st, Witheid; 2d, J. T. Richardson (Peggy).

SPANIELS.—Water.—1st, J. S. Skidmore (Barney); 2d and high com., G. S. Hockey (Ruby and Patsey). Com., T. Blakey (Limerick).—Clumber.—Dog: 1st and 2d, W. Arkwright (Lapis and Looby). Bitch: 1st, W. Arkwright (Peg); 2d, J. Sinnott (Rose II.). Very high com., H. T. Clarke (Bounce). High com., M. Hill (Busy).—Black: 1st and 2d, J. H. Bonner (Blanche and Belle).—Any other color.—Dog: 1st, T. Jacobs (Bachelor); 2d, W. B. Rush (Rose). High com., G. Gibbs (Don), J. C. Phillips (Chester), and H. B. Spurgin (Alonso). Bitch: 1st, Mrs. H. Bailey (Flo); 2d, H. B. Spurgin (Ploss).

FOX TERRIERS.—Champion Class: 1st, T. Burbridge (Nettle); 2d, R. H. Hayward (Pepper).—Open.—Dog: 1st, W. J. Tredennick (Whip); 2d, F. Burbridge (Bud); 3d, T. Bassett (Brokenhurst Stung); 4th, W. R. Shute (Crocket). Very high com., T. Bassett (Archer), T. N. Hages (Tramp), and H. B. St. George (Pincher). High com., A. H. Clarke (Tip), Com., F. J. Astbury (Cobham), T. Bassett (Cheat), G. Marshall (York), and R. Vicary (Gulliver). Bitch: 1st, J. J. Pim (Lily); 2d, R. Vicary (Diligent); 3d, F. Burbridge (Dainty); 4th, F. H. Vicary (Sorel). Very high com., F. W. Hages (Mermaid) and H. B. Savory (Violet). High com., F. Burbridge (Spink), Major Ireland (Trinket), and F. Redmond (Deacon Nettle). Com., F. J. Astbury (Meg), F. L. Evelyn (Sir), and T. Kirby (Lill).—Puppies: 1st, W. Arkwright (Volo); 2d, F. J. Astbury (Jewess); 3d, F. H. Vicary (Mirth). Very high com., F. L. Evelyn (Maggie). High com., W. Arkwright (Voter).—Wire-haired: 1st, S. E. Shirley, M. P. (Spoke); 2d, F. H. Field (Tatters). Very high com., H. Kirby (Nipper), G. F. Richardson (Birch), and M. W. J. Tredennick (champion Tip). High com., G. F. Richardson (Bristles) and W. R. Shute (Whim). Com., W. L. Sheffield (Jack).

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DOG AGAIN.—It does not do to take all that appears in the so-called "society" journals for absolute fact. Nevertheless, we note with interest a statement by *Mayfair* that Prince Bismarck's favorite dog Tyra, who nearly gave a new turn to European politics by partially eating Prince Gortschakoff, has just distinguished himself in a new way. A friend of the German chancellor, it is said, called upon him very early the other morning to present his compliments and congratulations on the betrothal of his daughter. Prince Bismarck was dressing, and in the meanwhile the visitor was shown into the drawing-room. To him entered Tyra, who after sniffing round his legs in an exceedingly uncomfortable manner, suddenly observed the visitor's hat, which had been placed upon a chair. Tyra straightway made for the hat, took it by the brim, trotted out and deposited it on the door-sill. This hint, coming from such a quarter, was not to be disregarded, and the visitor, thankful for his personal escape, took his hat and fled. He said he would call again when the prince was up.—*Line Stock Journal*.

PRINCESS DRACO.—Philadelphia, Pa.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—It certainly is very gratifying to hear of Princess Draco spoken of in such glowing terms as in your valuable paper October 26, and especially by a gentleman entirely a stranger to me. With your permission, I would take this favorable opportunity to thank Mr. J. N. Brunson, of Sycamore, Ill., for the kind and courteous manner he saw fit to announce Princess Draco's first appearance in the field, and also to Mr. F. B. Farnsworth for taking Princess with him on his annual western shooting excursion, and giving her her first lesson on game, as she never before had a gun shot over her since I owned her excepting last 4th of July. She is now at Mr. Luther Adams' kennel, Boston. J. H. CLARK.

A NEW WAY TO GIVE PILLS.—An English gentleman has invented a new method of giving dogs pills, which consists of a wooden tube about three-quarters of an inch outside and about three-sixteenths of an inch inside, in which fits a stick that is a trifle longer than the tube (10 ins). By forcing the pill into one end of the tube, opening the dog's mouth, and pushing the tube down the throat, by a simple pressure of the thumb, the pill is detached from the tube, and the tube withdrawn forthwith, leaves the pill behind.

DOGS BURNED TO DEATH.—Findlay, Ohio.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The burning of my barn on the night of Nov. 6, caused me to lose the following: Jake, a grandson of Burges' Rob Roy, well broken, giving promise of being a fine field dog, he was fourteen months old; Black Nick, a pointer by J. F. Nicholson's Sport, out of Breneman's Meck, unbroken, but a very intelligent pup, nine months old; a pure liver pointer pup, six months old; also a litter of seven pups by Imp. Heck out of Dell, who was a litter sister to Jake, above mentioned. JAS. DENISON.

A NONDESCRIPT.—The field editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm* has found a setter which is not a setter. The animal is owned by Mr. Myer Brown, of Portchester, N. Y., is white with only a lemon spot on head, and with a coat neither hair nor wool, but apparently a mixture of both. Its tail is so long that it looks as if it had been spliced. It is a capital field dog, and once when feathering on a woodcock got the "double curl" of its tail entwined around a streamer of a vine so tightly that it had to be cut loose.

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB'S PURCHASE.—The purchase we mentioned last week that the St. Louis Kennel Club had made from Mr. Llewellyn we understand is a bitch puppy out of the celebrated Leda (Dan—Lill II.) by the no less celebrated Dash II., the dog Mr. Llewellyn paid \$1,600 for.

FLETA.—In our report of the death of Fleta last week a typographical error made her owner's name Spring, whereas it should have been J. White Sprong, Albany, N. Y.

Names Claimed.

MAGGIE.—Mr. Treat Potter, Manchester, N. H., claims the

name Maggie for red Irish bitch puppy by Rufus—Cigarette, whelped June 27, 1878.

VICTORIA.—Judge W. W. Legare, of Clarksville, Tenn., claims the name Victoria for his black, white and tan bitch, whelped June 9, 1878, by Bryson's champion Gladstone, out of Dortch's Juno (Rake—Fanny).

LEILA.—Leesburg, Va.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I claim the name of Leila for my lemon-belted bitch puppy, by Leicester out of Kirby, instead of the name "Lady Clare" heretofore claimed, as "Guido" informs me that he had claimed the latter ahead of me. J. W. FOSTER.

ROYBEL—LIVY II. LITTER.—Lancaster, Pa.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I desire to claim the following names for puppies reserved for myself, by Roybel out of my Livy II., viz: Lady Lorne for bitch puppy, and Roybel, Roscoe and Rebel for dog puppies. All are beautifully marked, white, black and ticked on body. F. A. DIFFENDERFER.

Sales.

GRACE PUPPIES.—Mr. E. F. Mercillott, of New York, has sold to Dr. Nelson J. Place, Jr., of New York, one dog puppy, lemon and white, for \$50, also to Robert Spitzer, of Brooklyn, L. I., one dog puppy, red and white for same sum. Both are out of Grace, by Quail. Quail is out of Morford's kennel and Grace took first prize at New York bench show.

Whelps.

COCO.—Mr. J. P. Gribben's cocker spaniel bitch Coco whelped, Nov. 15, one dog pup, sired by J. H. Whitman's Deck.

FANNIE.—Mr. John Pfister informs us his bitch Fannie whelped Nov. 1, not Oct. 1, as given in our last issue.

Deaths.

BLUE JOINT.—Mr. C. F. Stevens, Nevada, Ia., has lost by distemper his Dash—DI setter puppy Blue Joint.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS FOR SALE from my imported stock, conceded to be the best in America. Young stock only for sale. Price \$25 each dog or bitch at eight weeks of age. Full pedigree. S. J. Bzaron, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.-tf.

GREYHOUND FOR SALE.—For sale a very handsome fawn-colored greyhound bitch, a grand-daughter of Master McFadden, own brother to the great Master McGrath—combining on both sire and dam's side the best Waterloo blood. Pedigree guaranteed. Address E. C. Waller, care CHICAGO FIELD.—(Advt.)

Rifle.

RIFLE AT THE HUB.—There was a large attendance of rifle men on the Massachusetts Rifle Association range at Walnut Hill. The first match had but three entries and was for the November "series" at 200 yards as follows:

H. B. Sargent, Jr. 5 4 4 5 3 3 5 4 4—31
C. Burgess 5 3 3 5 3 3 4 4 5—30
H. L. Lord 4 4 4 4 5 4 2 4 4—30

The "Winter shed" match brought out some good marksmanship, 25 of the 35 competitors securing an average of "centres." Following is the result:

E. B. Souther 4 5 5 5 5—24
W. H. Jackson 5 4 5 4 5—23
E. B. Souther (re-entry) 5 5 5 4 5—23
T. Sias 4 4 5 4 5—22
W. H. Jackson (re-entry) 4 5 4 5 4—22
W. E. Guerrier 5 4 5 4 4—22
T. Sias (re-entry) 5 4 5 4 4—22
C. Bosworth 4 4 4 5 5—21
W. E. Guerrier (re-entry) 4 4 5 4 4—21
E. Williams 4 4 5 4 4—21
J. N. Frye 4 4 5 4 4—21
J. Borden 4 4 5 4 4—21
H. F. Libbey 4 4 5 4 4—21
E. Bennett 4 4 5 4 4—21
J. N. Frye (re-entry) 4 4 5 4 4—21
W. Bartlett 5 4 4 4 4—21
J. Nichols 5 4 4 4 4—21
E. Williams (re-entry) 5 4 5 4 5—21
W. Eddy 5 3 5 4 4—21
H. E. Lord 5 3 5 4 4—21
E. Bennett (re-entry) 4 4 4 4 4—20
H. E. Lord (re-entry) 4 4 4 4 4—20
J. Borden (re-entry) 4 4 4 4 5—20
J. Evans 4 4 4 5 5—20
C. Burgess 4 4 4 5 3—20
W. Eddy (re-entry) 4 4 4 4 4—19
S. Miles 4 4 4 4 4—19
W. Bartlett (re-entry) 4 4 4 4 4—19
S. Miles (re-entry) 4 4 4 5 3—19
C. Burgess (re-entry) 5 3 4 4 3—19
W. Edwards 4 3 4 4 4—18
H. F. Libbey (re-entry) 4 4 4 4 3—18
H. B. Sanger 5 2 4 4 3—18
D. Curtis 4 4 4 3 3—18
G. A. Loring 2 3 4 2 3—14

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—A team match was contested at our range, November 15, by a team of our rifle club against a team of the Medford Rifle Association. The weather was favorable. Fifteen shots each, 200 yards standing, with one sighting shot.

WAKEFIELD TEAM.

D. Ogilvie 5 3 4 3 3 5 5 4 4 5 5 3 5 4—63
J. Houston 3 3 5 5 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 5—61
W. Daniel 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4—59
O. Corcoran 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—58
R. Howard 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—58
D. Walker 4 4 4 4 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—57—356

MEDFORD TEAM.

H. K. Richardson 4 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—63
H. D. Cushing 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—61
J. R. Eames 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 3 5—60
J. R. Teale 3 3 4 4 2 5 5 3 4 3 5 3 5—57
E. S. Piper 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—55
J. Grady 3 3 3 5 2 3 4 3 2 4 4 4 4 4—54

The third competition in the November series for the gold and silver medals was shot with the following result: L. L. Hubard, Boston, 31; re-entry, 32. H. K. Richardson, Medford, 31; re-entry, 32. J. Smith, Boston, 31.

WILL SHOOT ALL WINTER.—The Massachusetts Rifle Association are putting up a convenient and comfortable shed on their range at Walnut Hill so that long range practice may be kept up through the winter. The Medford Rifle Association are adopting the same plan.

LAKE VIEW, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Two hundred yards off-hand.
Geo. McDonnell 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5—45
Geo. Foster 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—44
C. Gardner 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—44
H. C. Bradley 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—43
John Macanley 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—43
J. A. Colehour 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—42
T. H. Drury 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
S. F. Hanchett 5 4 3 4 4 3 5 2 4 4 4 4—37

Above score was made by a few members of the Lake View Rifle Club Nov. 16, 1878, at their range at Lake View. The day was dark and murky, difficult at times to see the target.

BOONE, IOWA.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Enclosed is shoot for silver cup, 500 yards, no sighting shot, strong S. E. wind.
C. Wells 2 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 3—89
C. Wells 0 2 2 2 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 3 3 4 4 5—66
H. Jorgerson 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 3 2 5 3 2 5—65
W. Harris 2 0 2 0 4 3 5 3 3 2 2 4 4 4 5—60
S. Hill 4 4 3 5 4 3 5 3 4 5 2 5 4 3 4 4—78

RIFLE AT THE HUB.—A fair attendance was present at the Walnut Hill range on Nov. 9. Of the three matches announced, only one took place, the new competition at 200 yards, the proceeds therefrom to be devoted to erecting a shed for winter shooting. There are fifteen prizes; conditions, five shots; and thirteen competitors completed their scores with the following result:

T. Sias 4 4 5 4 5—22
E. B. Souther 4 5 5 4 5—23
J. H. Williams 4 5 5 4 5—23
E. Bennett 4 5 5 4 5—23
H. E. Lord 4 5 4 4 4—21
J. N. Frye 4 4 4 4 4—20
H. Jones 3 4 4 4 4—20
J. Nichols 3 5 5 4 4—20
S. Miles 4 4 4 4 4—19
W. Bartlett 4 4 4 4 5—19
H. Tyler 3 4 4 4 3—18
C. Burgess 2 4 4 4 3—17
E. Bosworth 4 4 4 4 0—16

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—A few of the boys belonging to the "military" here, tried their Springfield rifles at targets this afternoon. The boys are all "green" as the score will show. Distance, 150 and 200 yards; position, off-hand.

	150 yards.	200 yards.
Smith	4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 5 2—37	3 0 3 2 3 3 4 0 4 3—25
Davis	4 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3—33	3 4 3 3 5 4 4 0 0 4—30
Lockwood	0 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 4 3—22	3 3 3 4 3 2 4 3 0 3—28
Trevet	0 4 4 3 3 5 4 4 3 3—34	2 3 3 2 4 3 0 5 3—28
Miller	3 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 3—35	4 2 3 4 5 2 0 3—28
Savage	4 3 3 4 3 3 0 4 3—29	3 0 3 3 2 2 3 2 0—20
Britton	5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 4—42	3 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—40

O. F. B.

PRACTICE AT THE WAKEFIELD, MASS., RANGE.—The second competition in the November series of the Wakefield Rifle Club took place on Nov. 9, at the Wakefield range, the wind being too strong for the attainment of high scores. The prizes offered were a gold medal for the best score, and a silver one for the second best score. Following is the result:

D. Ogilvie 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—31
S. Paul 4 4 4 5 5—30
D. Walker 3 5 4 4 5 4 4—30
R. Howard 5 3 4 5 4 5 4—30

American Rifles.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In your paper of the 26th of October, I notice an article signed B. R. B. in which he says: "I have found it impossible to hit deer at forty to fifty yards, with any American rifle I ever used. At 100 to 150 yards they would hit, but not kill."

This statement being so evidently preposterous, I thought it unworthy of notice, and tried to forget that such a statement had been made. But being a gun-maker by trade, and the statement, if true, being such a severe reflection upon the skill of American gun-makers, the more I tried to forget it, the more strongly it became impressed upon my mind, and I can only find relief, by calling attention to the absurdity of the statement that B. R. B. "or any other man," could hit a deer at 100 to 150 yards and could not hit one at 40 to 50 yards distance. It may be however, that B. R. B. is one of that class of sportsmen for whom a friend of mine manufactured a rifle, and to illustrate I must tell the story. Mr. B. employed my friend to manufacture a rifle, and when the arm was finished, went out with the manufacturer to try the shooting qualities of the gun. The maker put up a target sixty yards distant, painted upon a board about eighteen inches square. The bull's eye was in the center and about 1 1/4 inches in diameter. The smith shot ten shots, seven of which hit the bull's eye, and the other three were just outside of it, but all were within a circle of 2 1/4 inches. Then Mr. B. shot his ten shots, and succeeded in hitting the edge of the eighteen inch board upon which the target was placed twice, and missed the board altogether eight times. Handing the rifle back to the smith, he remarked: "I don't want that rifle, I want you to make me a gun that I can shoot." Now, Mr. Editor, inasmuch as I am a gunsmith by trade and naturally feel a pride, of no small intensity, in maintaining the credit of American rifles and American makers permit me to state, that, in my young days I belonged to a rifle club called the "Nimrod," numbering sixty members, and that the qualification for membership was, that the applicant must hit the size of an American quarter of a dollar forty yards distant, sixteen times out of twenty off-hand shots. It is evident from B. R. B.'s statement that he was not a member of that Nimrod club.

Perhaps B. R. B. could improve his luck in shooting deer with an American rifle, if he would adopt the Frenchman's idea of sighting his gun.

When I was engaged in the gunsmith business, a Frenchman brought his gun to me to be resighted. Said he: "I want him site leetle on 'one side for sixty yards." Why so, I inquired. "Because," said he, "when I shootee, I some time shootee on de left and some time on de right side of de mark about 8 inch. You sight him 8 inch on one side I hittee de mark half of de time."

In regard to the killing qualities of American-made rifles, I have to say that they will kill as far and with as much certainty as the make of any other nation in the world, and as proof of their shooting qualities I refer to the several international rifle matches, all of which have been won by Americans with American made rifles.

In proof of the killing qualities of the American-made rifle, I will state that, I killed in one Fall, Winter and Spring, with a rifle of my own make, carrying forty round balls to the pound, 170 deer, eight elk, three panthers, two bears and two buffaloes, besides wolves, catamounts and raccoons too numerous to mention, and I found a deer as easy to kill as a turkey.

L. W. B.

BRINTON RANGE.—Elizabeth, N. J.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—An interesting match was shot on the Brinton Range, Nov. 1, between teams of seven men representing the New York, Newark and Empire rifle clubs. The ranges were 200 and 300 yards, each man to fire ten shots off-hand at each range; any rifle. The weather was quite cold and a heavy breeze blew diagonally across the range from the east; but, notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, some very good shooting was done. The New York Club team won on an aggregate score of 518 out of the possible 700 points; the Empire Club team tied with a poorer 518. The Newark team made 417 points. The following are the scores of members of the winning team: J. S. Conlin, 81; E. T. Davis, 78; W. H. Dunlap, 77; A. J. Howlett, 76; F. Alder, 72; A. O'Donnell, 71; V. Daly, 63. This match was only the first of a series of five club competitions to be shot this and next year. The entrance money will be used to purchase a prize to be presented to the best team.

In the afternoon the first competition for a Whitney rifle took place under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. The distance was 200 yards, ten shots, off-hand, without sighting shots. Mr. W. M. Farrow headed the list. The following were the best scores: W. M. Farrow, 45; W. H. Dunlap, 43; A. J. Howlett, 43; F. Alder, 41; J. W. Mangam, 40; B. Squier, 39; T. Fritz, 39; J. R. Deuman, 38; F. G. Fullgraf, 38; E. T. Davis, 36.

SPARROW.

BRINTON RANGE.—The fourteenth competition for the Rahway Badge was shot on the Brinton range. The weather was fair, but only a small number of gentlemen were present. The conditions were 200 yards, with two sighting and two scoring shots; open to all comers and any rifle. The badge must be won three times by one competitor in order to become his property. Mr. J. G. B. Collins made the best record yesterday—12 out of the possible 50 points. He now retains the badge permanently. The next best scores were as follows: C. Bownett, 41; J. W. Mangam, 41; C. A. Watson, 38; A. W. Dimock, 36; E. Squier, 37.

LYMAN'S GUN SIGHT.—We have noticed with great interest the increasing attention given to wing shooting and glass ball shooting with the rifle. There is no doubt that wing shooting with a rifle and judicious practice at glass balls must improve marksmanship, both at target and at game; any assistance to practice in this way must be acceptable, and therefore we take special pleasure to calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. William Lyman who has perfected a very neat and useful backslight for both target and sporting rifles.

BROCKTON, MASS.—Nov. 7, the Brockton Rifle Association held their weekly meeting at Lyman range to-day. Owing to the gale and frequent snow squalls, a trial was only had at 800 yards, with the following result, 50 points being the highest possible score: Ellis C. Fales, 41; Fred. Packard, 39; W. F. Cleveland, 39; H. F. Borden, 38; George Snow, 32. Captain W. H. Jackson was present, and gave the club some useful instructions on long-range shooting. This will be the last meeting on the range for the season.

THE WALPOLE-ATTLEBORO MATCH.—The return match between the Walpole Amateur Rifle Association and the Attleboro Rifle Association was shot at Walpole, Mass., on the 9th inst., with the following result (distances, 800, 600 and 1,000 yards):
Walpole—J. E. Mann, 204; E. Reader, Jr., 200; R. S. Gray, 197; T. H. Gray, 195; F. Wesson, 158. Total, 954.
Attleboro—F. B. Hazard, 200; E. L. Freeman, 186; C. F. Crawford, 177; B. J. Angell, 161; William Hart, 161. Total, 905.

STILL UNBEATEN.—Kincsem, the undefeated daughter of Cambuscan, won her forty-second successive race at Pesth, in her native land, Hungary. It was a "close call," however, as after a rattling set-to with a three-year-old half-sister she won by a neck.

Chicago Field.

To the Trade.—News Dealers will be supplied with the CHICAGO FIELD through the Western News Co., to whom all orders should be sent. Subscription Rates.—One year, \$4; six months, \$2; three months, \$1; strictly in advance. United States postage free.

All Communications upon any subject, or for any department, and intended for publication, must be addressed to the Editor of CHICAGO FIELD, accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith. Communications addressed to the employees in the office will not receive attention in the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD.

The Field Score Blanks, for reporting Shooting, Turf and Base Ball summaries, will be furnished free of charge on application to the Publishers.

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N. ROWE, (MOHAWK)..... Editor and Manager.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1, 1878.

In consequence of the abandonment of the Baltimore field trials, the meeting of the Kennel Club appointed at Baltimore, Nov. 8th current, will be further adjourned to meet at Nashville, Tenn., at the Maxwell House, Dec. 2d, next, and a meeting of said club is hereby called at that time and place.

E. H. LATHROP,
Pres't Nat. Amer. Kennel Club.

AMERICAN SPORTS.

We not unfrequently see the statement made in English as well as in American periodicals, that the American people do not understand the art of taking recreation. The French, English and Germans are pointed out as examples of a people who know how to amuse and enjoy themselves. To satisfy ourselves as to the truth of this assertion, we have given the subject careful consideration. The facts which we have gathered do not substantiate its truth. On the contrary, we believe the Americans have quite as much tact in making the best of a good time when they set about it as their trans-Atlantic friends. The only difference which is noticeable is that we Americans have fewer regular holidays, and that somehow we manage to unite recreation with business in such a way that we seem almost wholly to neglect the former. For example, our crack riflemen who go abroad, to teach our English cousins how to shoot, take none the less pleasure in their sport when they know each one of the crowd who has gathered to witness their skill represents a shilling. Our oarsmen take quite as lively an interest and pleasure in the race when they feel that a good-sized purse, together with the honors, is to be the prize of the winning crew. The same can be said of our base ball players, and pedestrians. The fact that a slight business consideration is a part of the programme does not make it the less enjoyable. Our English cousins can at least bear witness to the fact that it does not impair the skill of our riflemen, or weaken the muscles of our oarsmen, or pedestrians.

But let us look at this subject directly in the light in which the writers of whom we speak have placed it. They point out, as their principal argument, the fact that the English, French and Germans have more than double the number of American holidays. This we have admitted. But the holidays of this country and Europe are altogether two different affairs. The holidays of Europe fill a need which this country has not yet felt; they enable the laboring classes to take the recreation which they otherwise would not feel able to. A legal holiday has not the same attraction to the majority of American workmen, who are at liberty to take a day or half-a-day whenever they desire. Thus we see that very much is made of the one abroad, while at home a regular holiday is often a bore, and many had rather work through it than not, and take their holiday just when they feel like it. It is the quietness of American holidays, with perhaps the exception of Independence day, as compared with European, which has undoubtedly created the impression, to some extent in our own country, as well as abroad, that we really don't know how to enjoy ourselves. Our way of seeking amusement is different from other nations, that is all. If to-morrow was a legal holiday, a European might look around him in surprise for some special evidence of it, in this city, for example, and return to his country more convinced than ever that Americans didn't know how to have a good time when they had a chance. If, however, he would visit the thousands of lakes and rivers of the Northwest and see the numbers who are duck hunting and bass fishing, he would wonder less that the demonstrations of the day were not more marked.

A holiday in the more densely populated countries of Europe is a day devoted wholly to social enjoyments, because the countries do not possess the attractions, as ours does, for other ways of diversion and amusement. Some of the European nations look upon us as unsocial because we do not express our sociability as they do. But we are not unsocial. We do not all rush together in large crowds to show our sociability, in fact we are a little adverse to that sort of thing. We have our own circle of friends and acquaintances, and we find our satisfaction and pleasure in them. If the number of little parties of friends, ranging from two or three, to a dozen or twenty, who went into the country together last Summer, or who are even now contemplating some Fall sport with quails, ruffed grouse, ducks or deer should be given, their number would be enough to remove the charge that in our amusements we were also an unsocial people.

If an American wants to enjoy himself he takes his gun and his rod and with his boon companion hies himself away for a day or two where he can best enjoy his sport. America's play-house is all-out-of-doors, and out-door sports are growing more popular with us every year. Some of the most eminent professional and business men in the country, are joining the ranks of the sportsmen. There are some persons who never can see but one side to the word sportsman, and that is a bad side, simply because that is all they look for. To be an admirer of a 2:14 horse, or to be a crack shot, or a good oarsman, are unmistakable signs with them that a man is going to the devil generally. The culture and blue blooded orthodoxy of Boston itself, was chilled to the core by the stand which one of their prominent clergymen took on this subject a few years ago. The shock which some of his congregation received on a Sunday morning, as he painted the beauties of the wilds of Northern New York, as seen over the sight of his rifle, in language fit for a celestial picture, has indeed never been recovered from. The unpardonable sin, however, of this same clergyman was committed when he wrote a book on "The Perfect Horse," and he was soon after obliged to leave his church for the less sanctified quarters of a public hall. But this class of people who believe that little good will come from the sportsman are happily growing less every year.

Instead of not knowing how to amuse ourselves we shall maintain that Americans are one of very few nations who do know how. Sports in which we find diversion, and healthfulness at the same time are the very highest and best. Instead of decrying the interest which our young men in our colleges and schools take in athletic sports we should rather commend them for their skill in them, and take a lively interest in their exhibitions of it. The danger that their attention will be too much diverted from their studies, is not half as great, as that they will confine themselves too closely to them. The number who have neglected their books for the oar, the bat, the rod and the rifle, count for nothing by the side of the great army of broken down graduates whose health for the remainder of their lives, is seriously impaired. It is with no little satisfaction that we note from time to time that the highest literary honors have been carried off by the captain or the college rifle team or boat crew, or ball club. This is just as it should be. The best physical health should produce the highest intellectual development.

For this very reason that all field sports are conducive to health, we maintain that sportsmen, as a class, possess more life and vigor than other men. The owner of a good gun, rod, or rifle, holds the keys which will unlock to him from the storehouse of nature, genuine treasures of amusement and health. Fresh air, a good appetite, healthy digestion, and refreshing sleep, are the portion of the sportsman's inheritance.

"Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it."

says the immortal bard, and so says every sportsman who loves the gun and the rod. No tonic in all the world is so good to keep a man in health, or to repair a constitution which is broken down by too close confinement to the counting room or desk, as out of door exercise. Fix your business so that you can get away for two or three days, if not longer, every few weeks, for a run into the country where the ducks, quails, grouse or deer, bass, trout or pickerel are to be found. Every day so spent by the closely confined business and professional men in the cities all over this country, will add a score of days to their lives, and make life a pleasure and enjoyment rather than a burden.

Though we shall maintain that Americans are fond of out-door sports, yet the close application to our professional and business pursuits, for which we as a nation are noted, causes us too often to neglect that recreation which is absolutely necessary to good health. It is too frequently the case that we tie ourselves down to our work in our eager pursuit of wealth, until broken down in health we are forced out into nature's great health cure—the open air, and sunshine. It is then we are taught a lesson, which comes to every man sooner or later who tries to turn himself into a machine, that we have made a great mistake; that if a small per cent. of the time and money, which we must now spend in regaining to a certain degree our former good health, had been devoted from time to time to the sports of the field, the forest, or the stream we should have found more pleasure in life, and should have been richer in purse, as well as in health.

Illustrations by the scores could be furnished of men, and of women too, who have put new life, as it were, into constitutions naturally weak and feeble, by following the pleasant pastimes of the sportsman. Two prominent instances come to our mind at the present time of men who have arrived at extreme old age, and yet who are as hale and vigorous as the average man of forty. They can take their guns and traps and start out on a tramp which would tire out many a man who carried the weight of only one-third their years. One of them has been accused of being one hundred years of age. We have the authority of Col. Skinner, late field editor, *Turf, Field and Farm*, who owns up himself to being three score and ten years old, that when he was a boy the first gentleman whom we have mentioned, and who is known as the Centennial 'Squire, was then an old man. Both of these gentlemen when young were pronounced to speedy death by consumption, but they sought for life and health with the rod and the gun, and found both. Col. Skinner is an evidence himself of the physical and mental benefits of field sports, as there are very few men of his age who possess his remarkable vigor of body and mind.

The father who can interest his children in out-door sports has secured for them the surest lease of good health, and good morals. One of the best means which he can take to accomplish this is to put into their hands a paper devoted to sports which are of the field and forest, the prairie and mountains, the ocean, lake, stream and river—a paper which will be read quite as much by the daughters as by the sons, and which will interest them in the studies of botany, ornithology, and all natural history, as no text books or schools ever will. One of the lady subscribers of the CHICAGO FIELD, who lives in Massachusetts, whose articles have interested and instructed its readers, has set an example for our American girls, which, if they would but follow, would effect a much needed reform, and result in giving the country more healthy and more sensible girls. Instead of spending the Summer in idle dissipation at some fashionable watering place, she takes her gun and dog and seeks the pleasant retreats of the hills and the woods. Many a crack shot who prides himself on the accuracy of his sight, and the steadiness of his nerve, might well envy her accomplishments with the gun, while the knowledge she has gathered in the great school house of nature would put to blush the professors of natural sciences in one-half the colleges and seminaries of the country. We have never seen any good reason why men should monopolize the pleasures which fall to the sportsmen—including usually the greatest of them all—health. But it is a satisfaction and an encouragement to note that every year the number of ladies who find entertainment in reading the columns of papers devoted to "out-of-door-life with Nature," is growing larger and larger.

Other nations may have different ways of seeking recreation, but none are certainly more rational, or more satisfactory to us than our way. As we glance over the country from East to West, and from North to South, we can find but few localities which have not some attraction peculiar to themselves—some inducement to seek sport out-of-doors. We are willing to admit that the American people are peculiar in the choice of their amusements and recreations, and that the fields and the forests are our play-grounds, as they were the play-grounds of the race whom we have succeeded.

MR. ANTHONY COMSTOCK.—Mr. Anthony Comstock has done much good in suppressing indecent literature, and we accord him as much credit for his efforts in that direction as others; but Mr. Comstock has made himself extremely ridiculous on more occasions than one, showing plainly how easy it is for those who do not possess evenly balanced brains to go to extremes, to the detriment of what good they have done, by disgusting people equally as interested in the preservation of morals and suppression of vice, but less puritanical.

Last week Mr. Comstock was in this city with the object of forming a branch of the "Western Society for the Suppression of Vice," with his headquarters now in Cincinnati. At the meeting held for this purpose Mr. Comstock asked: "How were these things circulated; how were the advertisements given? In the sporting papers, in the religious papers, and in the daily papers, these things were presented daily,—in the sporting papers openly, but in the religious papers covered over with a veil."

Like a good many other people Mr. Comstock classes every low, dirty sheet which is published as a "sporting" paper. Now on behalf of the respectable sporting press of America, we protest against this attempted slur on them. The advertising pages of the legitimate sporting papers of the country compared with the religious papers will be at a disadvantage to the latter. We do not speak for ourselves alone but we assert as a fact that instead of these advertisements being presented openly in the sporting papers, the religious papers publish advertisements which the papers devoted to respectable and legitimate sports refuse. Mr. Comstock will please note the fact and in future draw the line as to sporting papers where it properly belongs.

MR. DAVIDSON AGAIN.

In our kennel department will be found another letter from Mr. Davidson, which leaves us but little further to say, since Mr. Davidson dodges the question at issue and shirks the investigation he was so eager in the beginning to have. Mr. Davidson refuses an investigation by the National American Kennel Club. The club is composed of gentlemen whose reputation and standing are a guarantee that Mr. Davidson would have a fair and impartial investigation. We would not detract from the Minnesota Kennel Club. A better lot of sportsmen never clubbed together, and their social position and reputation are not second to the members of the National American Kennel Club. So far as an impartial investigation we are as perfectly satisfied of it there as in the National American Kennel Club; but does the club care to undertake the investigation? Would they not rather it would be conducted by the National Kennel Club? At any rate, a case such as this comes properly under the jurisdiction of the National American Kennel Club, the highest kennel authority in America. The attendance of witnesses can be secured more easily before them than before the Minnesota Kennel Club. Moreover, Mr. Davidson, we are sorry to say, is a member of the National American Kennel Club. Surely, he ought not to object to be tried by a club of which he is a member. Feeling so, it is his duty to resign from the club. We have invited Mr. Davidson to give us a chance to prove our assertions; he has refused, showing plainly he is not willing to have our charges investigated.

Now, then, in conclusion to Mr. Davidson as he states that he declines any further controversy:

First, we will make an affidavit that the conversation we related as having had with Mr. Davidson is true in every particular.

Second, we will produce witnesses who will corroborate our statement of the favoritism shown by Mr. Davidson to Mr. Whitman's dogs.

Third, we will produce a gentleman of undoubted veracity who will substantiate our charge that Tempest's score was changed.

Mr. Davidson says we are receiving orders for puppies out of Blanche and Peg at fifty dollars each. As usual Mr. Davidson is wrong. Peg whelped nearly six months ago eight. One of these we gave to Mr. E. C. Waller, of this city. Another we sold for fifty dollars. The remainder we have, and have not only refused one hundred dollars for one, but would not sell one for double the amount. Having been unfortunate with Peg's previous litters we bred her this year not to sell her pups, but with the hope of getting at least a brace for our future use. If we succeed in raising what we have kept, a brace go to a couple of Eastern friends, whom we promised long since, a puppy each, and the remainder we keep; and whether we raise them or not, Peg will never be bred again, as we keep her for field work and not for breeding. Had those of her last litter not died we should not have bred her.

Blanche whelped eight nearly four months ago. One died, leaving seven. Of these we sold one to the same gentleman we sold the puppy out of Peg for fifty dollars. Another goes to Major J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky., from whom we bought Blanche, according to agreement when we purchased her. The remaining five we keep; and neither one of which would we sell any sooner than one of Peg's, as we want to be sure of raising some of them. And Blanche, like Peg, will never be bred again, whether her puppies live or die, as she, too, I want for work in the field and not for breeding. This, Mr. Davidson will see, does not look very much like "soliciting orders for their puppies at fifty dollars each." When we want to solicit orders for puppies we shall do as we did with Blanche's puppies last year, advertise them in the CHICAGO FIELD openly and plainly, which we then did to partially reimburse us for the big price we had paid for her. But we determined then not to breed either of them again and as stated before would not, had those we kept lived. We mention this to show what we said was true, that we kept our dogs for pleasure and not for profit.

We see nothing derogatory in breeding dogs for profit any more than horses and cattle, but we abstain from it solely because we think, as editor of a paper largely devoted to kennel interests, it is policy not to. Moreover, Mr. Davidson, "editing and peddling a newspaper," pays sufficiently well not to render it necessary to "combine the business of dog-breeding" with it.

Mr. Davidson stated that we had made a boast at the Minnesota field trials that if we could not run field trials in America we would ruin them, and that if the Leicester—Dart could not be run to the front we would burst the whole thing. This we denied. The two following letters from Mr. S. B. Dille, of Lake City, Minn., and Mr. A. J. Kellogg, fish commissioner of Michigan, corroborate our statement. Both of these gentlemen are so well known that comment on their standing and position is entirely unnecessary. We, moreover, call on Mr. E. F. Stoddard, of Dayton, Ohio, Mr. E. C. Nichols, of Battle Creek, Mich., Mr. Osgood, of Osgood & Chapin, of same place, Mr. J. Hopkins Sm th, of New York, Mr. R. B. Morgan, of Richmond, Ind., Mr. George Waddington, of Geneva, Iowa, Mr. J. S. Jones, of Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. C. F. Stevens, of Nevada, Iowa, Mr. D. C. Sanborn, of Baltimore, Mich., Mr. Chas. Lincoln, or any other person present at the trials to say whether they heard us make any such boast.

Mr. Davidson forcibly reminds us of the following anecdote, only that for governor we would say president, and for the State of New York we should say United States: "John," said one Quaker to another, "thee knows I never call anybody names; but, John, if the governor of the state should come to me and say, 'Joshua, I want thee to find me the biggest liar in the State of New York,' I would come to thee and say, 'John, the Governor wants to see thee particularly.'"

DETROIT, MICH.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—Having been present at the Minnesota field trials from the beginning to the last—being among the few who had remained over to Saturday morning—I can assert that I never heard you make the boast which Mr. Davidson attributes to you, that if you could not run field trials in America you would ruin them, and that unless the Leicester—Dart could be run to the front, you would burst the whole thing, and I think if any such boast had been made by you I should certainly have heard of it, had I not heard it, as all remarks touching on the trials, no matter by whom made, were very fully circulated and discussed. Therefore such an assertion as attributed to you by Mr. Davidson, would have undoubtedly been food for gossip, and I think you would have heard from it direct in the opinions expressed by those present, who were in no frame of mind to let such a remark pass unrecanted.

I would further add that your statement about the rule having been read to you is just the way I understood it. A. J. KELLOGG,
Fish Commissioner of Michigan.

THE CROUSE SEASON OF 1878.

IN TOWN.—Mr. Horace Silsby, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is in town.

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Fixtures for 1878.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, Nashville, Dec. 2.
Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association.
Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association—at call of president.
Missouri State Sportsmen's Association.

Reminder of "Northwestern Territory" Times.

The following inscriptions, copied by Captain W. McK. Heath from the silver plates in the Detroit Public Library for the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and which are intimately connected with the early history of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, will prove of interest to many of our readers.

In 1790, about the time that "Losantiville" became Cincinnati, Hamilton county included the whole region between the Miami, extending northward from the Ohio river, "to a line drawn due east from the Standing Stone forks of the Great Miami;" and in 1796, what was then "Wayne county" included all the northwestern part of Ohio, "a large tract in the northeastern part of Indiana, and the whole territory of Michigan." Adams county, erected a year later, embraced an immense tract on both sides of the Scioto, and extending northward to "Wayne county," and in '98 there were 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the "Northwestern Territory."

A RELIC
of the
REVOLUTION OF 1776.
The Ground End of the Flagstaff Erected in
Fort Lernout, afterwards
FORT SHELBY.
Constructed by the British Government during
the Revolutionary War in 1778.
From which, in
1790,
The first flag bearing the Stars and Stripes
that ever floated in
MICHIGAN
Was given to the breeze.
It was unearthed a short time since
from the site of the Fort,
and secured by Ellery I. Garfield, Esq.,
by whom it was
presented for preservation in the
Public Library Building,
A. D. 1877.

Upon another silver plate on this historic flagstaff is the inscription which follows:

DETROIT
Was first visited by the French in
1610;
Founded by M. de Lamotte Cadillac under the
Government of France in
1701;
Transferred to England in
1763;
Occupied by the British troops during
the Revolutionary War.
Transferred to the United States by treaty in
1783;
Taken possession of by Wayne's Army.
When the first flag bearing the Stars and Stripes
that ever floated in Michigan was
given to the breeze in
1790;
Surrendered to the British in
1812;
Retaken by the United States in
1813.
It was founded in the strife for
Sovereignty between the English
and French Governments.
Five times its flag has been changed:
First the Lily of France floated over it,
Then the Red Cross of England,
Next the Stripes and Stars of the United States,
Then again the Red Cross, and
Lastly the Stripes and Stars.
Three different Sovereigns have claimed its allegiance.
Since it has been held by the
United States,
Its Government has been thrice transferred.
Twice it has been besieged by the
INDIANS;
Once captured in war, and once burned to the ground.
Fire has scathed it,
The tomahawk, scalping knife and war-club
have been let loose upon it
In the hands of an unrelenting
SAVAGE FOE.
It has been the scene of one surrender, of more
than fifty pitched battles, and twelve
HORRID MASSACRES.

The Des Moines Sportsmen's Club Hunt.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I enclose you slip cut from Des Moines *Register* of this date, giving account of our annual Fall hunt. It will be seen that the side of which W. F. Vincent was captain, came out ahead by a very slight majority, which was hardly fair, as Vincent had three men out who did not report, their score being so poor that it certainly would have been the means of the defeat of their side to count it. Well, all's fair in love, war, and club hunts, and there is no doubt the vanquished will enjoy the supper equally as well as the victors:

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock the game bagged at the sportsmen's club hunt was counted and a fine lot there was of it. The long-repeated prophecies of abundant quail were abundantly fulfilled.

Their piping was heard on every hand, and the hunters bagged them by the score. Ducks were the next favorite game, and the list was completed by a few prairie chickens, rabbits and squirrels.

W. F. Vincent's side led the match, having only five men out while the other side, captained by J. A. Bryan, had eight. The average of the latter's crowd was 208; that of the former 213.

The hunt is to be concluded this week Saturday night with a game supper at the Aborn House, trouble to commence at half-past eight. All the members of the club are expected to be present.

The following is the score of each hunter, with the various game each killed:

W. F. Vincent, captain, 195; 19 quails, 1 rabbit.
W. McCain, 300; 20 quails.
Dr. Morrison, 285; 25 quails, 2 squirrels, 1 snipe, 1 hawk.
F. A. Percival, 265; 23 quails, 2 rabbits, 1 duck, 1 hawk.
E. E. Ainsworth, 120; 10 quails, 2 squirrels, 1 owl.
Booth, Abbott, Keyes, Lendrum, Reeves, and Reinig, members of Capt. Vincent's side, did not go out.
J. A. Bryan, captain, 175; 11 quails, 3 ducks, 1 prairie chicken, 1 rabbit.
S. Lowe, 270; 25 quails, 1 chicken, 1 rabbit.
S. L. McKisson, 300; 25 quails, 1 snipe, 1 chicken, 1 duck, 1 rabbit, 1 hawk.
Chas. Tuttle, 250; 25 quails.
J. F. Hahnen, 65; 3 quails, 1 chicken, 1 duck.
G. W. Ogilvie, 260; 25 quails, 1 snipe.
C. N. Gilmore, 260; 25 quails, 1 snipe.
J. L. Beadle, 90; 4 quails, 4 chickens.
Easen, Blix, Young, and Ingersoll, belonging to this side, did not go out.
The totals were: Vincent, 1,065; Bryan, 1,670.

SCHNEIDER.

NOTICE.—The CHICAGO FIELD is \$4 a year; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; five copies, \$15, strictly in advance.

SPORTSMEN MUST BAND TOGETHER.—Warsaw, Ind.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—In a former letter I said "Quails are not plenty near our city." Since the 1st Inst. I have been to the east and the west, to the north and the south of this city, and have faithfully searched in field and wood and have never found in any one day more than one bevy, and the largest bags I have made were eleven—which I did upon two occasions, and these were the largest I have heard of. Poor sport you doubtless think, and yet I spent several pleasant days in company with the old dog roaming over the country with no fear save that ever-present one to the sportsmen of this state, namely the angry yell of the granger as with harsh words and oaths he orders us out of his fields; a nuisance, by the way, that ought to be abated. By what right the sportsman after many weary days of labor within brick walls shall be debarred the right to roam the fields and woods with dog and gun in search of game without being subject to criminal prosecution and heavy fines, I know not. By what law human or divine, old neglected fields with fallen fences, stubble fields, and fields with nothing in them but broken cornstalks, become so sacred that they must not be profaned by the tread of the sportsman or the noble brute that bears him company, when every boor can tramp through fields of ripened grain at will and simply be liable to a civil suit for damages is past my comprehension. The facts are that the sportsmen of this country must band together for their own protection, and unitedly demand that the laws of the country shall not discriminate against them.

I have shot for the past nine years over the same dog, a native. Don't be alarmed—I do not desire to say one word upon the taboos subject. I am utterly incompetent to determine the relative merits of the controversy of Natives vs. Blues. I never owned a blue. I had a hope that I would be the owner of a Rob Roy—Queen Mab pup, but a comparison of the price thereof and the contents of my purse dashed my hopes to the ground. My view is that the relative merits of the two strains must be determined by the crucial test of actual work in the field. All true sportsmen who have the means will give the blues a fair trial; if better, they will supersede the native; if equal, they will divide the honors; if worse, they will fall into deserved obscurity. And into this question we should permit no prejudice enter; give them a fair field and let the best dog win. The old dog who lies by my side with his muzzle frosted by age and whose limbs grow weary in the evening as the hunt draws near to a close, has been a good servant; and yet I trust the next may be better, be he blue or native.

HAY.

A NEW GAME COUNTRY.—Blair, Pa.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I was considerably surprised, on landing at this picturesque village, to find so few sportsmen here. All along the route I was flattering myself with the idea that I was going to a new country, new, at least to me, and so I found it.

Blair is in the county of Perry, State of Pennsylvania, twenty miles due west from New Post, which is a railroad station on the Pennsylvania railroad. Few sportsmen at any time ever visited this place, and consequently game of all kinds is very plenty. Deer can be seen in the mountain fields and quite a number have been shot. Wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, etc., were never known to be so plenty. Last Winter being mild, was in favor of the quail.

The day I landed I spent in "fixing up." The second I tried my hand (and be it remembered I have not shot for four years) the first day I bagged ninety-one quails, seven pheasants, and a few rabbits.

I would advise any and all sportsmen, who visit this place, to form the acquaintance of Dr. J. E. McCoy. In former days I spent a great deal of my time with the gun and sporting friends; but I must say for Doc, that I never met a "better fellow" in my life. Good natured, obliging to a fault, and the best wing shot I have ever seen. My landlord said he did not visit one patient in the country but what he took the gun along and invariably bagged something.

The last day I spent in this place I accompanied him, one morning, to see a patient; we took the guns along (as usual). As we were driving along, up rose a large bevy of quail; dropping the lines, grasping the gun was the work of a moment. He fired and bagged seven out of the number. For my part I was too much frightened at him for firing out from behind his horse, to do anything; but the animal never stirred.

BOONE, JR.

GOOD BAGS.—Council Bluffs, Iowa.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—A party of eight persons had a lively little shoot near Mandamon a few days ago. They shot one day and brought home 345 lbs. of ducks, one-half of which were mallards. This I call pretty good and especially so, when one-half of the party declared that they did not have a good stand and lost more than half of the ducks they brought down on account of not having a retriever and the ducks falling in high grass and weeds, where they could not find them.

Last Saturday afternoon two of our hunters went to the Boyer river for a hunt. They stayed all night and came home next day with 25 mallard ducks.

Having three hooks and lines with them, they set them in the river at night, and the next morning found three salmon, *alias* wall-eyed pike well hooked, which, when landed weighed respectively 54, 92 and 144 pounds.

These fish are plenty in the Boyer river, which is only an hour and a half's drive from this city.

L. W. B.

DITTMAR POWDER.—New York.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I have noticed your article on Dittmar Powder, in issue of Nov. 16, and would take pleasure in supplying the three gentlemen named with such quantity of powder as they may desire, or of shells loaded as they direct, for their experiments, the result of same to be published in your paper, and I invite each of them to send to me for such amount as they think necessary to test its efficiency and safety. I have just received an account from a customer of the bursting of his gun from the use of Dupont's powder, and yet I think it was the fault of a weak gun or an overload of powder, and I firmly believe if he had been shooting a Greener treble wedge-fast breech-loader, or a Dougall lock-fast, no such accident would have occurred. As long as men persist in shooting cheap guns, accidents of this kind will happen. I hope the gentlemen you have named will authorize me to send them the powder for experiment.

HENRY C. SQUIRES.

DETROIT NOTES.—Detroit, Mich.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—After many weeks I again take the opportunity of sending you a few items, viz.: Nov. 8 and 9, Jas. Battle, of this city, took a trip to Canada, and bagged 5 quails and 4 ruffed grouse. A. J. Rogers was out on Nov. 7, 8 and 9, and bagged 1 turkey, 4 quails, 6 ruffed grouse, 7 ducks, 5 squirrels and 2 rabbits. Nov. 13, L. W. Blakely and Spencer Blakely returned from a four day's trip, with the following, viz.: 31 ruffed grouse, 48 quails, 53 squirrels and 52 rabbits. Albert Hill was ducking on Nov. 11, and bagged 11.

JONES.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Shooting good. Quails plenty. In two days shooting one hundred and twenty-five ducks were killed to two guns. In Dakota territory geese are very plenty.

R. L. C.

RAVAGES OF TIGERS IN INDIA.—Notwithstanding the fact that Colonel Probyn has killed some 500 tigers to his own gun and that numbers of English civil and military officers are annually slaying hundreds of these beasts, we still hear of their ravages in certain districts. It is a wonder to us that the government does not, in every badly infested district, raise the reward so high that it would be a good business speculation for good shots and experienced tiger slayers to exterminate them.

On this subject the *Pioneer*, an India contemporary, says: According to a Naini Tal correspondent, Gurwhal tigers respect government servants, at least are reported to do so. There is a man-eater about the Kumaon hills credited with the slaughter of nearly a hundred persons in the course of about ten years. The Conservator of Forests for years had armies of men on the tiger's track, but the brute is as cunning as he is malevolent. He ranges over an enormous extent of country, some 300 square miles it is estimated, and it is impossible to guess where he will turn up next. But he never attacks government servants. By a curious coincidence none of his victims yet have been employees of the Sirkar. So the natives look on a chuprasse as a certain talisman. An officer in the Forest Department heard two of his people talking one evening when out in the jungles. One was asking where he was to cook his dinner. "Down there by the stream." "But that is so far off, I am afraid to go for fear of the tiger." "Bah! what are you thinking of; you are a government servant." "But I haven't got a chuprasse." "Never mind; I will get you a government envelope." A man comes into his master's tent, and on some pretence gets an official envelope. The master gives it, curious to see the result, and fortified by the charm the other man cheerily goes down to the stream to cook his dinner, casting terror to the winds.

TO COOK GAME.—Now that we are in the midst of the shooting season it might be as well to consider how to cook the varied contents of the bag. The best way to cook all game is to roast it; but if it must be baked care should be taken to butter well a piece of thin white paper and place it over the bird to prevent scorching. Too hot an oven should be avoided. Don't cook too long—no kind of game should have the juices dried out of it. Game is more tender if cooked at once than if kept over night. Wild ducks are improved by a wine—port—sauce. Snipe and woodcocks are cooked without drawing the trail—as the entrails are called—which is considered the most delicate portion. Quails and grouse require a nice bread sauce and are not to be despoiled with cranberry or red current jelly, and the latter lends greatly to the appreciation of rabbit and venison. Rabbit stewed with a little bacon and lemon peel and made into a pie is no mean cold dish.

A BEAR MOVEMENT.—Two sailors had obtained a bear abroad and when they arrived in London and were paid off they determined to sell out their stock of bear meat to Jamrach, the celebrated wild beast purveyor of Ratcliffe Highway. The bear was led, muzzled and strapped, through the streets; but on the way the bear turned cross and broke loose, when a lively stampede ensued of horse and foot. After killing a large dog, the bear was killed by a blow from a bludgeon carried by one of his sailor guards, who thus lost considerable on their speculation.

DEER KILLING BY STEAMBOAT.—An exchange up in Washington territory tells how the passengers on a river steamer were supplied with fresh venison. The steamer was making her down trip when a deer was noticed in the water ahead and a fusillade opened on it. Shots were of no effect, however, and even before a boat could be lowered the buck was alongside, when a deft-handed sailor slipped a noose over his horns and the stag was hauled on board. We regret to say that instead of saving the noble beast alive his throat was cut.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.—Lawtonville Burke Co., Ga., Nov. 1, 1878, St. Louis Patent Shell Manufacturing Co. Having fully tried your "Conical Base Shell" I am fully satisfied that they are the best shell in the market. 1st, They save in powder 83 per cent. 2nd, In clean killing and penetration, they are unsurpassed. 3rd, They are sure fire and can be reloaded many times.

I. W. STCLAIR.

A FEROCIOUS WILD BOAR.—At Chantilly the Prince De Joinville had a narrow escape of being seriously injured by a ferocious wild boar; which turned to bay and wounded the Prince's horse twice on its right shoulder. After maiming eight dogs it was killed.

NEBRASKA NOTES.—Ashland, Neb.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Our shooting has been poorer ever since the season opened. Chickens were drowned out, and ducks and geese seem to have given us the go-by, but I like to hear from others who are more fortunate.

A. B. C.

THE FOOD OF AN ELEPHANT.—The African elephant in the Zoological gardens, London, probably the largest elephant in Europe, eats 200 lbs. of food a day.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—The present sensation at this house is M'lie Marie Litta whose singing and histrionic ability as an operatic cantatrice, have taken the play-going world by storm.

ROOLEY'S THEATRE.—Eliza Weathersby's Frolics are frolicking it on the boards of this house, doing an extremely good business. The fun is good and the patronage relatively strong.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—The pantomime of Humpty Dumpty is presented at this house, together with a grand medley of variety stars which draw considerable notice, notwithstanding the great attractions elsewhere.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.—A variety and minstrel performance occupies the attention of the visitors of this house. Cal. Wagner and Ben Cotto are no mean stars in any troupe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The tide of popularity still continues to flow towards the excellent management at this house, and we feel satisfied that all of it is well merited, for more studious catering to public tastes is impossible.

THE RICHEST JOCKEY IN AMERICA.—Under the above head the New York *Sun* says: "In a walk through the stables in the afternoon, Mr. Pierre Lorillard asked for Barrett, one of his jockeys. The answer was that Barrett had grown too heavy to ride, his weight being one hundred and fifteen pounds. This surprised not only Mr. Lorillard, but all who heard it, as Barrett weighed only ninety-seven pounds in Baltimore. It was further ascertained that Barrett had been starving himself all the season to keep down to the required weight, and that this was the custom of all jockeys. When they quit riding they become heavy very rapidly. Barrett is the richest jockey in America, being worth at least twenty thousand dollars, and there is but one other richer jockey in the world, Archer, of England."

We take exception, however, to the fact of Barrett being, next to Archer, the richest jockey in the world. We imagine that George Fordham, Tom Cannon, J. Osborne and one or two others of the first flight of English jockeys are worth more than \$20,000.

NOTICE.—The CHICAGO FIELD is \$4 a year; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; five copies, \$15, strictly in advance.

Trap Shooting.

Captain Bogardus' New Rules.

The following rules Captain Bogardus has forwarded to us as being the rules he mentioned in our issue some time since as being framed by him. They apply to single birds:

Rule 1.—All matches or sweepstakes shall be shot from five ground traps, five yards apart, 25 yards rise, and 100 yards boundary, measured from the center trap, with the use of one barrel only, the choice of trap to be decided by the referee. The trap-puller shall stand from four to six feet behind the shooter. The traps shall be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The referee shall have five gun-wads in his pocket, having numbers upon them corresponding to the numbers on the traps. When the shooter is at the score ready to shoot, the referee shall draw a wad from his pocket or throw a dice, and show the number to the trap-puller. The trap-puller will then say "Ready," after which the shooter must call "Pull." In all cases the trap-puller must pull fair for each shooter. If the trap should be sprung before the shooter has given the word, he can take the bird or not at his option; but if he shoots, the bird or birds shall be scored, whether killed or not, as the case may be.

Rule 2.—Judges and referees.—Two judges and a referee shall be appointed before the shooting commences, and the referee's decision shall be final. He may allow a contestant another bird in case the latter shall have been balked or interfered with, if he thinks the party entitled to it.

Rule 3.—Birds and decision.—If a bird shall fly toward parties within the bounds, in such a manner that to shoot at it would endanger any person, another bird shall be allowed; and if a bird is shot at within the bounds by any person besides the party at the score, the referee will decide how it shall be scored, or whether another bird shall be allowed.

Rule 4.—Position at the score.—After the shooter has taken his stand at the score, he shall not level his gun or raise the butt above his elbow until he calls pull. Should he infringe on this rule, the bird or birds shall be scored as lost, whether killed or not.

Rule 5.—Rise and call of birds.—All birds must be on the wing when shot at. If a bird is shot on the ground before it takes wing, it shall be scored a lost bird; but if shot on the ground after it has taken wing, it shall be counted no bird. If the bird does not rise immediately after the trap is pulled, the shooter shall have the option of calling "No bird;" and if he shoots at it on its afterward rising, it will be considered "a lost bird."

Rule 6.—Gathering birds.—It shall be optional with the party shooting to gather his own birds or appoint a person to do so for him. In all cases the bird must be gathered by hand, without any forcible means, within three minutes from the time it alights, or be scored as lost. All "birds" must show shot-marks if challenged. A bird once out of bounds shall be scored as lost.

Rule 7.—Misfires.—Should a gun misfire or fail to discharge from any cause, it shall score as a lost bird, unless the referee finds, upon examination, that the gun was properly loaded and the misfire unavoidable, in which case he shall allow another bird.

Rule 8.—Size of Gun.—The shooter shall not be allowed to use a gun of larger calibre than that known as No. 10.

Rule 9.—Charge of shot.—There shall be no restriction as to size of shot used or charge of powder, but the charge of shot shall be not to exceed the regular Dixon measure, No. 1, 100 or No. 1, 107, 1 1/4 oz., by measure.

Rule 10.—Penalty for overloading.—Any person challenging the load of a shooter, after the shooting has commenced, must deposit with the referee the sum of \$5, which is to become the property of the person challenged if his loads are found to be correct. If, however, they are found to be incorrect, he shall forfeit all his rights in that match.

Rule 11.—Ties.—At a shooting match, all ties shall be shot off on the same grounds immediately after the match, if they can be concluded before sunset. In case they cannot be concluded by sunset, they shall be concluded on the following day, unless otherwise directed by the judges or referee. This, however, shall not prevent the ties from dividing the prizes, if they may all agree to do so. Should one refuse to divide, then it must be shot off. Any one of the ties being absent thirty minutes after the time agreed upon to shoot them off shall forfeit his right to contest for the prize.

Rule 12.—Bribing and penalty.—Any competitor or other person bribing, or attempting to bribe, the trapper or puller, or attempting to obtain an unfair advantage in any manner whatsoever, to be disqualified from shooting or sharing in the results of the match.

Rule 13.—To prevent accidents.—The shooter, if he use a breech-loader, shall not put the cartridge in his gun until called to the score. If he use a muzzle-loader, he shall leave it uncapped until called.

Rule 14.—Time at score.—Each participant in a shooting match shall hold himself in readiness, and come to the score prepared to shoot when his name is called by the scorer. If he be longer than five minutes, it shall be discretionary with the referee whether to allow him to shoot or not in the match.

FRANKLIN GROVE, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Enclosed please find score of club shoot at ten birds each, 21 yards, 80 yards boundary, for "Club Medal." Following is the

SCORE.	
Brownell.....01011 11001-6	Pankhurst.....11111 10111-9
Dr. Rowe.....01011 10100-6	Troup.....00011 10110-5
Jas. Bates.....01111 01111-8	Wade.....11111 11000-8
Allen.....11111 00110-7	E. Bates.....10*11 11111-8
Rowe, Allen, Pankhurst, Troup, and E. Bates, pooled in \$2 each. Pankhurst, medal and first money; E. Bates, second money, and Allen third money.	

Then followed another sweep, \$1 entrance, five birds, same rise and boundary.

Allen.....10011-3	Wade.....10110-3
Pankhurst.....10111-4	Rowe.....10011-3
Troup.....01111-4	E. Bates.....11111-5
Bates, first money; Pankhurst and Troup, divided; Allen, Rowe, and Wade shot off at 26 yards, miss and out.	
Allen.....1-1	Wade.....0
Rowe.....0	
Allen third money.	

Sweep second, same as above.

Allen.....11011-4	Pankhurst.....11111-5
Bates.....11111-5	Rowe.....11111-5
Troup.....11111-5	

Ties on 5, shot off at 26 yards, three birds.

Bates.....010-1	Pankhurst.....110-2
Troup.....113-2	Rowe.....101-2

Ties at 31 yards, three birds.

Troup.....110-2	Rowe.....00w
Pankhurst.....101-2	

Troup and Pankhurst divided first money, Allen second and third money.

Sweep third, five birds each.

Bates.....11101-4	Troup.....11001-3
Allen.....10111-4	Pankhurst.....01111-4
Rowe.....11000-2	

Ties on 4, 3 birds, 26 yards.

Allen.....111-3	Pankhurst.....10
Bates.....00	

Allen, first money, \$3; Troup, second money, \$2.

Match at glass balls, Bogardus' rules and trap, five balls each, for the

balls only.

E. Bates.....01111-4	Allen.....00100-1
Brownell.....10000-1	Rowe.....10010-2
Jas. Bates.....11110-4	Sprague.....11010-4
Wade.....01110-3	

E. Bates, Jas. Bates and Sprague shot off at 31 yards.

E. Bates.....010-1
 Sprague.....00-0 |

Jas. Bates.....011-2
 |

Jas. Bates is a son of Eri Bates, of Ashton, Ill., and is only fourteen years old, and I think bids fair to make a No. 1 shot. Thus ended a very pleasant shoot.

ELIABETH, N. J.—The members of the Gun Club and a number of invited guests met on Nov. 5 at Brinton Range and enjoyed a number of exciting pigeon matches. The first event was a sweepstakes of \$25 each at 25 birds, 30 yards rise, five traps and Hurlingham rules. The following was the score:

C. Butler.....01111 11111 11111 11110-23	
E. G. Murphy.....11111 01111 11111 01010 10111-30	
Dr. Tellner.....11111 11110 11101 10100 01110-18	
S. Grant.....01190 01100 00010 01110 01101-31	

*Fell dead out of bounds.

All the gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Murphy, shot with twelve-bore guns. Mr. Grant was allowed four birds, making his 15 killed.

The next was a sweepstakes at 7 birds, 25 yards rise, that resulted as follows: A. Sewell, 7 killed; Barnes, 7 killed; Dimmock, 7 killed; Spencer, 6 killed; Irwin, 6 killed; King, 6 killed; Kellogg, 5 killed out of 7; Howland, 5 killed out of 7; Richards, 5 killed out of 6; C. Patmore, 5 killed out of 6; E. S. Chapin, 5 killed out of 6; W. Murphy, 4 killed

out of 6, and Plummer, 4 missed. Shooting off the ties, A. Sewell got first and Barnes second money.

A handicap sweepstakes, \$3 entrance, was then shot under Hurlingham rules, and resulted as follows:

	Yards.	
C. Butler.....30	11111-111	
E. S. Chapin.....26	11111-110-11	
Barnes.....25	11111-110-10-1	
C. Patmore.....25	11111-110-10-0	
Richards.....26	11111-0	
Irwin.....24	11110	
W. Murphy.....28	10111	
G. Smith.....24	01111	
Dr. Tellner.....30	01111	
E. S. Murphy.....30	01111	
A. Sewell.....28	01110	
Levy.....23	10110	
Dimmock.....27	0110	
Spencer.....24	1010	
W. Stone.....26	100	
Hamerless.....24	010	
King.....23	010	
Kellogg.....23	100	
Fox.....23	010	
S. Grant.....26	00	

Mr. C. Butler won first money, Mr. E. S. Chapin second money and Mr. Barnes third money. Mr. Butler shot very well throughout the day, killing 30 out of 33, at 30 yards rise, with a twelve-bore gun.

THE BROOKLYN GUN CLUB.—Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—A large audience gathered yesterday at Dexter Park to witness the Brooklyn Gun Club shoot for the Double Bird Trophy. This trophy—like the "Single Bird" and "Five Trap Trophy"—must be captured three times—not necessarily consecutively—before it becomes personal property.

Mr. G. Frank Gildersleeve has won it twice and to-day Dr. Wynn won it for the second time.

Dexter furnished a good average lot of birds, and while the shooting was good, considering the sharp wind that blew straight from the traps, it was by no means up to the average. During the club shoot a peculiar coincidence caused much amusement among the spectators.

Dr. Stubbs shot dead at the right hand trap his first bird, but his second managed to carry off a good load of shot to within probably two yards of the boundary flag before dropping. The poor unfortunate bird had hardly kicked his last, and the referee called out "dead bird" before a chicken hawk swooped down upon it and bore it triumphantly off toward Jamaica. There was never a more astonished lot of pigeon shooters, but the bird was scored "killed."

SUMMARY.
Fifth regular shoot of the Brooklyn Gun Club, at seven pairs, double birds, Parker patent H. and T. plunge traps, handicap rise, Brooklyn Gun Club rules.

	Yards.	
Dr. Wm. Wynn.....21	10 11 11 00 11 11 11-11	
Jas. Bryer.....21	11 11 10 10 11 10 10-10	
"Ruttles".....18	01 11 10 11 11 00 11-10	
Clint Wisner.....21	01 10 00 10 11 11 11-9	
G. F. Gildersleeve.....21	10 11 00 11 11 00 11-9	
H. Woods.....21	10 10 01 00 11 01 11-8	
F. Thompson.....19	10 10 10 11 01 10 10-8	
A. Elmendorf.....19	11 10 10 11 00 01-7	
Dr. Stubbs.....19	11 00 00 11 10 10 10-7	
*Gun not cocked. Referee, Dr. Munroe, B. G. C.		
Match for the birds, three pairs each, 19 yards rise.		
Clint Wisner.....11 11 11-6	F. Thompson.....11 10 01-4	
MONTA VAL.		

TRAP IN UTAH.—Salt Lake City.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The shooting match between W. F. Masters, of Bingham, and S. N. Patterson, of Salt Lake City, for \$100 a side, single birds, resulted as follows:

S. N. Patterson.....10110 11111 *1110 11111 11101 11101 11110 101*1	
*1111-23.	
W. F. Masters.....11111 11000 11111 11110 11111 11110 11111 *0101	
11001-41.	

*Dead out of bounds.
The birds were good flyers, the best that have ever been on the grounds. Mr. Allick Smith retrieved for Masters and Denhalter for Patterson, both of whom did their work well.

The next was side match.

L. Ordner.....10111 00101-6	Pitte.....01011 000*0-3
Sweepstakes; \$2.50 entrance.	
N. Denhalter.....01101-3	P. Swan.....01101-3
L. Ordner.....10011-3	S. N. Patterson.....11111-5
T. Arnold.....11111-5	A. Watson.....01110-3

Tie on 8 at 26 yds.

S. N. Patterson.....111-3	T. Arnold.....110-2
Tie on 8 at 26 yds.	
N. Denhalter.....110-2	P. Swan.....111-3
L. Ordner.....10w	A. Watson.....10w

Patterson takes first, Swan second money.

Sweepstakes; \$2.50 entrance.

N. Denhalter.....111-3	S. N. Patterson.....111-3
L. Ordner.....010-1	T. Arnold.....110-2
Tie on 8 at 26 yds.	
N. Denhalter.....00-0	S. Patterson.....01-1
Patterson wins first, Arnold second money.	

BULL'S EYE.

DEXTER'S PARK, L. I.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Five representatives each of the Nassau Gun Club and Long Island Shooting Club, got together on Nov. 6 for a friendly shooting match. The terms were fifteen birds each, five traps and 30 yards rise. The birds, which were strong flyers, were aided by a strong north-easter. The Long Island Club were the winners by sixteen birds. The following is the

SCORE.

Dexter's Park, L. I., Nov. 6.—Match between five members of the Long Island Shooting Club and five members of the Nassau Gun Club, at 15 birds each, 5 traps, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. Long Island Shooting Club rules. Two barrels.	
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Long Island Shooting Club.

W. Wynn.....1011 10110 01111-11	
Hughes.....1011 1011 11000-10	
Gildersleeve.....01*1 1011 1111-9	
Willard.....111* 110*0 00011-8	
Broadway.....10011 11001 01010-8	

Total.....46

Nassau Gun Club.

Selover.....0*111 10111 10110-10	
Harvey Smith.....10*01 1*001 11001-7	
W. James.....00010 11100 01001-6	
"J. Jones".....10*0 0*110 00010-4	
"J. Brown".....11000 00010 000*0-3	

Total.....30

*Fell dead out of bounds.

Time of shoot, two hours and forty-five minutes.

BROOKLYN DRIVING PARK, PARKVILLE, L. I.—The Fountain Pigeon Shooting Club members competing for a gold badge, seventeen contestants, at seven birds each, eighty yards boundary, 1 1/4 ounces of shot; H. and T. traps; ties decided at three birds each, and the club rules to govern.

Cabenhaven, 25 yds.....1111011-6	De Frain, 23 yds.....1110111-5
Slane, 23 yds.....10111*1-5	Livingston, 21 yds.....01*111-5
Bryne, 19 yards.....1110010-4	Watts, 23 yds.....0111000-4
Chamberlin, 19 yds.....1110001-4	Sheridan, 21 yds.....0110110-4
Cleaver, 23 yds.....00*1111-4	Kearney, 25 yds.....000111-4
White, 21 yds.....11*1001-4	Race, 21 yds.....000111-3
Jones, 21 yds.....0101010-3	Howell, 19 yds.....000111-3
Polhemus, 23 yds.....011100-2	Miller, 23 yds.....0001001-2
Edwards, 19 yds.....010*001-2	

Ties on 6.

Cabenhaven.....10111-4	De Frain.....100101-3
*Fell dead out of bounds.	
Referee—Mr. Skidmore, of Flatbush, L. I.	

NEWARK, N. J.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—A pigeon match between Mr. Edgar Murphy and Mr. Charles Patmore was shot Oct. 30, at Erbe Hotel, on the Bloomfield road, which was won by Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy to shoot at thirty yards rise, Mr. Patmore at twenty-six yards.

Following is the score.

Edgar Murphy.....10111 01010 11111 11111 11010-21	
Charles Patmore.....10111 10101 10101 11110 11000-18	

Another match was shot between the same gentlemen at ten birds, under the same conditions. Following is the score:

Murphy.....11111 01010-8	Patmore.....01110 11010-7
--------------------------	---------------------------

After the match some sweeps were shot in which a number took part—Mr. A. J. Lambertson, of Brooklyn, one of the invited guests, doing considerable execution in the outer field, and slaughtering the missed birds with astonishing rapidity.

NOTICE.—THE CHICAGO FIELD is \$4 a year; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; five copies, \$15, strictly in advance.

BEVERLY, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Enclosed find score of glass ball shoot held here to-day for silver badge to best shot, and leather badge to poorest, twenty single balls, 18 yards rise.

SCORE.

R. I. Tonely.....01010 11111 11111 01111-17	
Fred. King.....10001 10111 10001 10111-11	
Wm. H. Gilman.....11011 10100 10111 11111-15	
Chas. Tripp.....11010 01010 01110 11011-12	
H. F. Bowley.....01111 10111 10111 01111-16	

R. I. Tonely wins silver badge second time, Fred. King wins leather badge second time.

The second shoot was five balls, the shooter to stand with back to trap when he calls pull.

11110-4	Chas. Tripp.....10001-2
11011-4	H. F. Bowley.....01100-2
01110-3	

MAINSRING.

MOLINE, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Four members of the Moline Gun Club had a friendly little shoot. They chose sides, H. A. Steward, C. H. Alsworth on one side, Wm. Coopee and H. Wood on the other. The shooting was at twenty-five glass balls each for price of balls and \$10 a side. The following is the

SCORE.

H. A. Steward.....11111 11111 11111 10011 11011-22	
C. H. Alsworth.....11111 11111 11011 11111 00011-21	
H. Wood.....11111 11000 11001 11100 11011-18	
Wm. Coopee.....11111 11111 11011 11100 01110-20	

TOURNAMENT AT ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—The attention of sportsmen is called to a grand pigeon shooting tournament to be held on the newly created grounds of the Rock Island Gun Club, on Nov. 26, 27 and 28. There will be plenty of pigeons on hand, as Tom Staggs has furnished the club with 3,000 tame and wild birds. The tournament will be held under the auspices of the club. For further particular address S. R. Porter, Rock Island, Ill.

LIVE PIGEONS, GLASS BALLS AND AMMUNITION for Thanksgiving shooting. Order at once. E. T. MARTIN, 79 Clark St., Chicago.—(Advt.)

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

SPORTSMAN, ADRIAN.—What will cure a slight case of mange in a pointer three years old? Ans.—Try washing with Glen's sulphur soap, and give five drops of Fowler's solution internally three times a day.

N. T., Millville.—My dog has a slight, constant cough as if some substance had got into his throat. He does not appear sick in any way, his appetite is good and he is playful. I will be obliged if you can give me a remedy. Ans.—Try five grain doses of chlorate of potash three times a day.

G. H. K., Akron.—My setter bitch got served by a coach dog a few days since. Is it possible to induce apoplexy, delivery without injury to the bitch? Will it predispose her to mark later litters after this dog? Ans.—You cannot procure an abortion without great danger. The bitch is liable to throw back to the peculiarities of the form or marking of the dog that she is first served by.

P. S. C., Philadelphia.—I have a valuable puppy that I wish, if possible, to save from distemper. Can you tell me if vaccination is sure as a safeguard? I have seen it so stated, but cannot say upon what authority. Ans.—There is no reason to suppose that vaccination is of any benefit. There is not the slightest resemblance between distemper and small pox, and 'tis not supposable that what is effective in one will be so in the other instance.

L. W. S., Bangor.—Do dogs ever have ague? My setter has been troubled every few days at regular intervals with shivering fits and hot spells after these, the symptoms being similar to those of ague in a person. Will the same remedies given for human ague act with the dog? Ans.—Dogs certainly have ague. Three grain doses of quinine three times a day taken during the time the shivering is on, and also on the day before the attack is due, will generally effect a cure.

S. W. P., St. Louis.—Will you please give us an article on the cause, effects, and cure of epileptic fits and spasmodic colic in dogs, showing in what respect the symptoms in these complaints resemble those of rabies? This is something that dog owners should be posted on, and few know nothing about it. I was on the point lately of taking the life of my dog supposing her mad. She is "D. K." now and money would not buy her. Ans.—We gladly comply with the above request, and refer our readers to the article on the subject by our own veterinarian.

A. L., St. Louis, Mo.—My dog about four years old had the mange last Summer, which I cured; but soon after the cure he got a sore on his hind leg, which is ulcerating all the time since he has got it, about two months ago. Ans.—Give your dog Fowler's solution of arsenic. Commence with two drops in one-half

SPORTSMEN'S COLLA PODRIDA.

BY E. E. EATON.

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Bull-T Ladies,
"Blue Jacket" Revolvers,
Bear Traps,
Bond's Bots,
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Bass Bait,
Bamboo Rods,
Burglar Alarms,
Bel Targets,
Bullets,
Bullet Breech Caps,
Black Cartridges,
Berdan Primers,
Break-Offs,
Bottom Prices,
Chilled Shot,
Carlisle Fish Hooks,
Caps,
Cartridges,
Cartridge Cases,
"Conqueror" Revolvers,
Cotton Chalk Lines,
Cap Primers,
Cartridge Belts,
Combat Swords,
Crimpers,
Clabrough Guns,
Central Fire Cartridges,
Card-Board Wads,
Central Fire Double Water Proof Caps,
Common Guns,
Cutlery,
Colt's Revolvers,
Central Fire Breech-Loading Caps,
Creedmoor Rifles,
Choke-Bored Guns,
Concentrators,
"Champion" Revolvers,
Compasses,
Chicago Shot,
Come-Along,
Cornell's Combination,
Compressed Buck Shot,
Cap and Shot Rifles,
Cannon Powder,
Cotton Fuse,
Canister Powder,
Colt's Combustible Cartridges,
Cherries for Moulds,
Cross-Pins,
Common Game Poles,
Calcutta Bamboo Poles,
China Grass Lines,
Celebrated Caledonia Minnows,
Double Breech-Loading Guns,
Diamond Grain Gunpowder,
Duck Decoys,
Decappers,
Dead Shot Gunpowder,
Drop Shot,
Ditmars Gunpowder,
Duck Calls,
Dog Whistles,
Double Chain Dog Collars,
Dog Muzzlers,
Dixon's Loaders,
Dixon's Powder and Shot Measures,
Damascus Steel Guns,
Dean's Guns,
Draper's Brass Shells,
Darts,
Dirks,
Ducking Powder,
Double Set Triggers,
Dupont Gun powder,
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Wire Cartridges,
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WILD RICE FOR SALE.—Address THOS. P. CANTWELL, Brainerd, Minn. 10-11-12

WILD RICE SEED for sale. Z. Valentine, Janesville, Wis. \$2.50 per bushel. 10-8-12

WANTED.—A pair of sand hill cranes. Address with price, Editor CHICAGO FIELD. 10-11-12

DR. CARVER.—Send forty cents for a cabinet photograph of Dr. Carver to C. A. ZIMMERMAN, Brainerd, Minn. 10-9-12

WANTED.—Black Squirrels, Wild Turkeys, Hawks, Owls, Blue Jays and Quails. Address FANCY'S AGENCY, P. O. Box 316, New York City. 10-11-12

FOR SALE.—The CHICAGO FIELD every Friday morning at SMITH'S, Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, 122 Dearborn St., Chicago. 10-11-12

GUNS.—Choked bored and made to shoot as close as desired. A full stock of guns and sporting goods always on hand. J. H. BUCKNUM, Atchison, Kansas. 9-10-12

FOR SALE.—BELTS. Six "Chetopa Excelsior Cartridge Belts" worth \$4, at \$2.50, delivered. Also, "Sherman and His Campaigns," worth \$3.50, at \$1.50, delivered. Reference to Editor CHICAGO FIELD. HEATH, 16 East 4th St., Cincinnati, O. 10-10-12

FOR SALE.—A challenge Tolley, Purdy double bolt, lever in front of trigger guard; weight, 9 lbs 8 oz.; 10-gauge; 4 pistol grip; 3-inch drop, 14 1/2 length of stock; 32-in barrels; but little used; in leather case, with implements complete and 25 brass shells. Cash price \$300, currency. Address W. A. COSTER, Flatbush, L. I., or Horace Smith, 33 Park Row, New York. 8-20-12

GAMES FOR SALE.—Imported Red Fyles, won first at Milwaukee, and special also at Chicago, also imported Brown Rods, winners at Chicago and Milwaukee of 1st and special prizes, chicks after Sept. 1st, \$25 for Trio. Eggs from the above noted stock \$5 per 13. J. D. OLCOTT, 401 First ave., Milwaukee. Please say where you saw this advertisement. 9-3-12

A BARGAIN.—Several volumes of "Land and Water," "Spirit of the Times," "Canadian Sporting Times," "Illustrated Sporting News," etc., for sale cheap, or will exchange with good 12 gauge, two twist muzzle loader, for a Parker or Remington breech-loading shot-gun. Would exchange the sporting journals for other sporting works. Address F. E. POND, Westfield, Marquette Co., Wis. 8-6-12

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted under this head for 25 cts a line for the first insertion, and 15 cts for each subsequent insertion. If displayed, \$3.50 per inch for first, and \$2.50 for each subsequent insertion.

FIFTH ANNUAL FIELD TRIALS AND Shooting Tournament OF THE TENNESSEE STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD AT
Nashville, Tenn.,
December 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1878.

Field Trials.

Monday, Dec. 2, 1878.

Puppy Stakes, \$300, to be paid in full. For pointers and setters under 18 months.
First prize, cash, \$150.
Second prize, cash, 100.
Third prize, cash, 50.
Entrance \$15, to close Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock p.m., with \$10 forfeit.

W. H. Holabird donates one of his finest Shooting Suits to the owner of the best Native pup in this class.

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1878.

Champion Stakes, \$500, to be paid in full. Open to all.
First prize, cash, \$250.
Second prize, cash, 150.
Third prize, cash, 100.
Entrance \$25, to close Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock p.m., with \$10 forfeit.
Special premium, donated by Dead Shot Powder Co., of 25 lbs. powder to the winner in Champion Stakes.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1878.

The Dupont Powder Co.'s Stake, \$250, for braces Open to all. A brace may be owned and hunted by two persons.
First prize, cash, \$150.
Second prize, cash, 75.
Third prize, cash, 25.
Entrance \$25, to close Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock p.m., with \$10 forfeit. Special premium to the winning brace of a fine Game Bag.

SAME DAY—Nursery Stake, for puppies under 12 months; entrance \$5, to close Nov. 30, at 8 p.m., with \$2.50 forfeit. \$50 to first, 25 pounds powder to the second, presented by Dead Shot Powder Co.

THE SAME RULES AS LAST YEAR.

All races will be run on Quail.

To commence at 8 o'clock a.m., and continue until 5 o'clock p.m., unless interrupted by rain. Special trains will run from N. C. & St. L. R. R. depot to the grounds, 6 miles west of the city, also omnibuses from Headquarters.

The following well-known sportsmen have kindly consented to act as Judges:

Gen. CHURCHILL, Little Rock, Ark.
Gen. W. H. JACKSON, Nashville, Tenn.
Dr. RAWLINGS YOUNG, Corinth, Miss.

Shooting Tournament, AT WEST END DRIVING PARK. Cash Premiums \$2,300

Judges to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Plunge Traps—21 yards rise. Ten single birds. \$10 entrance throughout, except Medal Match. All purses to fill or pro rata. 1 1/4 oz. shot. 10-bore gun.

MEMPHIS GUN CLUB RULES TO GOVERN.

RIFLES EXTRA.

Bogardus, Kleinmans, Martin, South, and all who are considered professionals, barred.

Thursday, Dec. 6, 1878.

FIRST PURSE, \$300.

First prize, \$150. Second prize, \$100. Third prize, \$50. Fourth prize, 10 bags shot, donated by Tatham Bros., N. Y.

SECOND PURSE, \$400.

First prize, \$200. Second prize, \$125. Third prize, \$75. Fourth prize, 12 1/2 lbs. Hazard Powder, presented by Hazard Powder Co.
Third prize, GLASS BALL MATCH. 20 single and 10 double rises, for a splendid Glass Ball Trap, donated by Will. H. Crutenden, Casanova, N. Y.

Friday, Dec. 6, 1878.

FIRST PURSE, \$300. First prize, \$150; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50; fourth prize, 1,000 central fire shells, donated by Bridgeport Metallic Cartridge Co.

CONTEST FOR THE TENNESSEE STATE MEDAL, VALUED AT \$100.

Entrance free; birds extra. Open to the members of the Association only, at 5 single and 3 double rises.

SECOND PURSE, \$500. First prize, \$250; second prize, \$150; third prize, \$100; fourth prize, 1,000 central fire shells, donated by St. Louis Patent Central Shell Co.

THIRD PRIZE, one of Capt. Bogardus' improved Glass Ball Traps, donated by Capt. Bogardus. 20 single and 10 double rises.

Saturday, Dec. 7, 1878.

FIRST PURSE, \$300. First prize, \$100; second prize, \$75; third prize, \$50; fourth prize, \$40; fifth prize, \$25.

SECOND PURSE, \$500. First prize, \$300; second prize, \$150; third prize, \$100; fourth prize, \$50.
Parker Brothers donate one of their handsome improved shot guns, valued at \$125, to the person making the best average score during the tournament.

MAXWELL HOUSE will entertain visiting sportsmen at \$2.50 per day.

For further information address

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MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

GENUINE



STAMPED.

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Cakes can be procured in Chicago of F. P. Taylor; in St. Louis of Brown & Hilder. 7-1-17

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Contents of a package sufficient to rid half-a-dozen large dogs of the vermin.

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Price 50 cents per Package.

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CHAMPION ROBOY, Field Trial, black, white and tan, by Laverack's Fred out of Statter's Rhonda (founder of the Field-Trial strain) bred by Thos. Statter, and noted for both field and stud qualities. Winner of the Champion Stakes, Shrewsbury, 1872, and of four other field trials—the only dog in America that has won an English championship at trials.

DRUID—Llewellyn breed; black, white and tan; by Llewellyn's Prince (full brother to Countess and Nellie) out of Dora. Druid has won at four English field trials, beating Rob Roy and Macdonald's Ranger; also upon the bench. No English dog in America except Rob Roy has an equal field record. At St. Louis when out of condition Druid got V.H.C. in the champion class, 2d in the open class and 1st in braces with Queen Mab, beating Smith's Leicester and Paris.

CHAMPION RUFUS, Irish, deep red, no white, by Trench's Shot out of Trench's Linda, combining the celebrated Trench, Daly & Hendrick's pure strains. One of the best bred and handsomest dogs in the country, and winner of nine prizes in England and America, including the Irish championship at New York (beating Elcho) and Stock Dog Cup.

Rufus is the sire of the following noted prize winners, all of one litter: Rufus II, Centennial Irish Champion; Rory O'More, 1st New York (beating the get of Elcho and Plunkett); Fire Fly, 1st Centennial and 2d New York; Kelpie, 2d Centennial, and Fanchon 1st Kansas City.

FEE—Rob Roy, \$35; Druid, \$35; Rufus, \$25. Apply to 5-17-17 Arnold Burges, Hillsdale, Mich.

CHAMPION JACK AND RACE.

CHAMPION JACK is a white and orange English setter, with black eyes and nose, winner during 1878 of two championships, a one first and five special prizes. Has always won wherever entered.

RACE, a son of champion Elcho out of Fanny Fern, is a deep red, and 1st prize winner at St. Louis Show; and with his brother Ben winner of Brace Stakes at Baltimore show, 1874, beating champions Berkley and Loo II. Fee, \$25 each. Address, E. C. WALLER, 94 Washington St., Chicago. 8-8-17

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Four puppies by imported curly-coated dog Lord Nelson (from Mr. Goring's kennel), out of imported wavy-coated Flora, both of the very best English stock, eight weeks old, price \$25. Apply to C. F. LEWIS, care CHICAGO FIELD. xxtf

FOR SALE.—One red (Irish-Gordon) dog pup, whelped Dec. 8, 1877. Price \$25. Also a pair very fine pointer dog pups, price \$10 each. DR. S. J. COYNE, 108 Western Ave., Chicago. 9-4-17

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This Liniment never fails in curing the worst cases of both kinds of mange in dogs. A half-pint bottle, with full directions, sent to any address on receipt of \$1. Prepared only by

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Dilley's Lake City Kennel.

I am breeding to Champion Ranger: Dolly, the dam of Royal Fan; Queen, winner of two prizes at Chicago, one for the best bitch and progeny.

To Rival, as grand an imported English pointer as there is now in the United States, Countess Royal, own sister to Ranger, and to Royal Fan, winner of the first prize for the best pointer bitch over 50 pounds, also the champion prize, the Greener Gun, for the best pointer in the New York Show.

Ranger is the "champion" American sire, having sired more late prize winners than any other pointer in America. He sired Dash, the best pointer in the Chicago Show; Royal Fan, the champion at New York; Rosetta and Whitford, both first prize winners at St. Louis, 1878. Price of whelps, \$25. The above pointers are well broken, and cannot be beaten for field work. Address S. B. DILLEY, Lake City, Minn. 18-1-17

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Fee, \$85.

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St. Paul Champion Gordon Setter in the stud.

FEE \$25.

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Pure bred red Irish setter. The handsomest as well as one of the best bred and finest field dogs in the United States. Winner of 1st prize at New York, 1877. Fee \$25.

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FEE, \$20.

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Two Bitches, o. w. (English setters), 7 months—yard broken, hunt, point, retrieve—by Champion France—Z. a. s. she 1st prize winner, Syracuse, N. Y. Each \$20.

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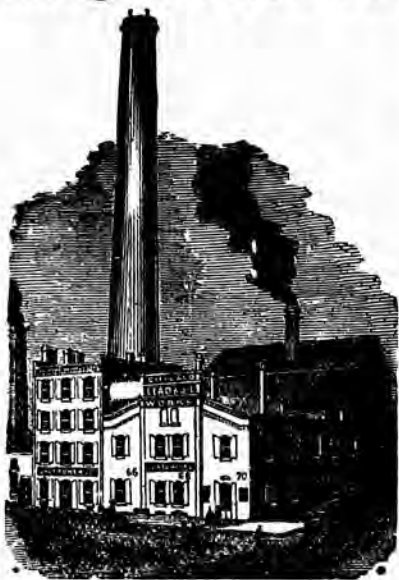
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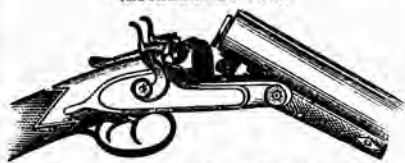


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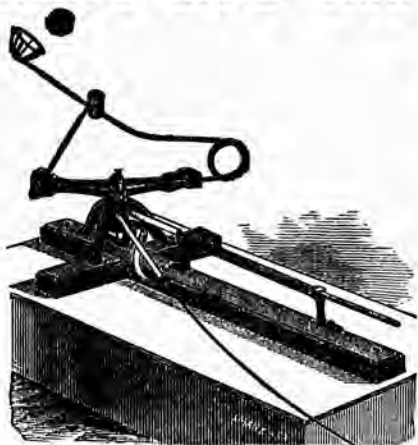
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